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Belyak Retires From Machine-Building Ministry
LD141836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet appointed Leonid Ivanovich Khitrun minister of machine-building for animal husbandry and fodder production of the USSR. Konstantin Nikitovich Belyak has been released from his duties as minister of machine-building for animal husbandry and fodder production of the USSR in connection with his retirement.

Central Committee Resolution on Health Protection
LD142015 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 14 TASS — The task of protecting and building up the health of Soviet working people is an important component part of the party's social and economic policy. A wide range of disease-preventing measures and measures to reduce the sickness incidence rate of working people is outlined in a resolution that was adopted by the CPSU Central Committee today. It is intended, in particular, to expand the network of sanatoriums, holiday centres, plant health-building centres, sports grounds and facilities. It is also stipulated to expand treatment and prophylaxis facilities directly at enterprises, this being a measure that will considerably enhance the effectiveness of medical treatment and disease prophylaxis.

Politburo Approves Wage Supplement for Far East
LD141504 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Station correspondent Yakov Smirnov interview with Svetlana Konstantinova (Minayeva), head of the Economic Planning and Social Development Department of AUCCTU]

[Text] At a routine meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo a decision has been approved by the Central Committee of the party, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU on the introduction of a wage supplement for blue and white collar workers at enterprises, institutions and organizations situated in the southern regions of the Far East, Buryat ASSR and Chita Oblast. The decision points out that these supplements are being set for a continuous period of service at work which will be reckoned from the beginning of this year. Listen to an interview which our correspondent Yakov Smirnov conducted with Svetlana Konstantinova (Minayeva), head of the Economic Planning and Social Development Department of the AUCCTU:

[(Minayeva)] And so from 1 January 1987 a supplement amounting to 10 percent will come into effect.

[Smirnov] So that if one has worked 1 year a supplement of 10 percent will be received.

[(Minayeva)] A 10 percent supplement will be received.

[Smirnov] And how will it be reckoned later on?

[(Minayeva)] Later on, in 2 years another 10 percent will be added, and in 5 years one will have the right to receive a supplement of 30 percent.

[Smirnov] And approximately how many people will receive this supplement?

[(Minayeva)] Approximately 2.4 million people.

[Smirnov] And how much is that in rubles?

[(Minayeva)] The percentage supplement is added to a wage of not more 300 rubles a month. Well, you can work it out, 2.4 million multiplied by 30.

[Smirnov] That is in 1 year's time.

[(Minayeva)] These same people will receive a supplement of 90 rubles having worked 5 years. The Draft Basic Guidelines for economic and social development envisage an expansion of such measures to improve conditions of daily life, work and leisure of the working people living in these regions which are difficult to develop. And we are now working on new documents which will become a new demonstration of the concern for workers in the Far East and in Siberia.

[Smirnov] Svetlana Konstantinova, you prepared this document, didn't you?

[(Minayeva)] Yes, we took part in this directly. We travelled to many oblasts in the Far East and studied the effect of the introduction of percentage supplements in the European north, and in general one can say that the turnover of personnel decreased significantly in those regions where these percentage supplements have been introduced.

[Smirnov] Well these supplements to wages are probably not the only way of keeping personnel in these regions. For life there is difficult and severe.

[(Minayeva)] Well, right now a special draft decision on Siberia and the Far East is being drawn up, in part relating to improving conditions of daily life, work and leisure of working people, the accelerated development of residential housing; to allocating more capital investment towards the development housing, the development hospitals and children's pre-school establishments. These matters were considered in the Draft Basic Guidelines. So that I think that they will be resolved quickly, vigorously and consistently.

Leaders Attend Soviet Russia Art Exhibition
LD101739 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The republican art exhibition, Soviet Russia, devoted to the 27th CPSU Congress, is underway and a great success in Moscow. Today the exhibition was visited by members of the party Central Committee Politburo, Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, and Ligachev, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and by Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Philologist Makes Proposals for New CPSU Program

PM091339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 86
First Edition p 3

[Article by Doctor of Philological Sciences L. Skvortsov, chief of the Russian Speech Standards Department at the USSR Academy of Sciences Russian Language Institute, under the rubric "I Propose": "The Language of the Great Fraternity"]

[Excerpt] The Russian language plays a great cementing role in the strengthening of our multinational state and in the development of a unified Soviet culture, socialist in content, multifaceted in terms of national forms, and internationalist in spirit.

Objective population census data show the steady growth of the number of non-Russians who cite Russian as their native language or a second language in which they are fluent.

In the section "The Further Flourishing and Convergence of Socialist Nations and Ethnic Groups," in part two of the draft new edition of the Program, it says:

"At the same time, mastery of Russian, which has been voluntarily adopted by Soviet people as a medium of communication between nations, as well as one's national language widens access to the achievements of science, technology, and Soviet and world culture."

I propose the addition of the following points:

"Under conditions of equal development and mutual enrichment of national languages, literatures, and cultures Russian effectively becomes the second native language of all the fraternal peoples of the USSR.

"Brought to the fore by the actual historical revolutionary process as the language of communication between nations, Russian was an important factor in the emergence and is the foundation of the further strengthening and consolidation of the new historical community of people — the Soviet people."

In my view, Russian's outstanding role in uniting the great fraternity of USSR people should be properly reflected in the new edition of the CPSU Program.

Play on Jewish Emigration Draws Packed Houses

AU122007 Paris AFP in English 1222 GMT 12 Jan 86

[By Milan Dragovic]

[Textgll Moscow, Jan 12 (AFP) — A new play on Jewish emigration is drawing packed houses here, at a time when emigration itself has dropped dramatically.

The play, *40, Sholem Aleichem Street*, by the Soviet Jewish playwright Arkadiy Stavitskiy, is perhaps the first such frank public treatment here of the issue, which was triggered numerous human rights charges against the Soviet Union from abroad.

Though "Soviet patriotism" triumphs in the end, the drama is peppered with caustic comments on the Soviet system and the lot of Soviet Jews.

It is set at the end of the 1970;, during the height of Jewish emigration just prior to the 1980 Moscow Olympics, when authorities were issuing some 50,000 exit visas per year, according to Western estimates. That figure has slumped to 900 who were allowed to leave the country in 1984, according to these sources.

The action revolves around a Jewish family whose two sons, a surgeon and a scientist and his daughter, decide to emigrate to Israel after a series of professional rebuffs and bring their parents with them, despite the older couple's objection to the plan.

The title uses the names of Sholem Aleichem, one of the greatest playwrights in the Yiddish language. Born in the Ukraine, he died in the United States in 1916. One of his best known works, *Thevye, the Milkman*, was shown in a Russian- language version for the first time on Soviet television last summer.

From the start, the narrator tells the audience — which has been mostly Jews — that "the theater should neglect no torment, no suffering in this troubled world", adding that "the story told in this play has already happened, but could happen again".

The three-hour production is directed by Aleksandr Tovstonogov, whose reputation on the Moscow theater circuit was boosted last summer with the successful *Noah and His Sons*, a biting parody of the now out-of-favor former leader, Leonid Brezhnev.

The new play winds back and forth between the arguments of the so-called "refuseniks", the Jews being denied exit visas, and the stand of the Soviet leadership to give one essential, disapproving message: that for a number of Soviet Jews, the fatherland is Israel and not the Soviet Union.

Indeed, when the surgeon son proclaims, "the fatherland is the place where you can live well," the mother quickly replies, "No, the fatherland, that is the country where you were born and grew up."

The theme of "Soviet patriotism"is embodied in the father, an uncompromising Bolshevik who lost his third son on the war front in the ranks of the Red Army. In the end, he commits suicide rather than have his reputation questioned as a "traitor".

His wife and older son end up refusing to take the plane though they now have been deprived of housing, and only the surgeon leaves, but for the United States, via Vienna, rather than Israel.

40, Sholem Aleichem Street abounds with sarcastic comments on life in the Soviet Union, where "the newspapers do not always tell the truth" and where "it is more difficult to get a roof repaired than to launch a sputnik" satellite, ;as well as on the condition of Jews here.

At one point, the surgeon says he has lost his job after filing for an exit visa, and that his career rise was blocked "because he was not completely blond".

Zhenya, his daughter, says she hates two things, "eggplants and anti-Semites", while neighbors obstinately refuse an old sideboard to which the mother was dearly attached "because it is anti- Soviet".

At another point, Fyodor, Zhenya's fiance, tells his father he wants to accompany her to the airport, but is quickly reminded this could threaten his career. "Do not forget that you are a Jew", the father says.

"If I did not go because it might displease someone, I could no longer respect myself," the son said, adding in what has been seen as a thinly veiled appeal to the new regime of Mikhail Gorbachev: "We live in a realistic world and we must get rid of our medieval prejudices."

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Discusses Cadre Policy

PM150951 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Exactingness Toward Cadres"]

[Text] The course set by the party toward accelerating our country's economic and social development and renewing all aspects of life is finding warm support among the broadest masses of working people. The beneficial force of this support and Soviet people's sincere commitment to the changes outlined are particularly perceptible now, in the precongress days. In the course of report and election party conferences, at various production meetings, and in letters sent to the editorial offices of central newspapers and journals, one demand is emerging increasingly clearly: We must not in any circumstances be satisfied with having achieved a few things; we must seek a real restructuring, not just a show one, everywhere.

The successful resolution of the tasks set depends largely on the skilled improvement of cadre policy. Here the party regards it as of fundamental importance to pursue a line of ensuring the stability of party leadership and skillfully combining experienced workers and young workers. At the same time we cannot permit stagnation in cadre movements or confine ourselves to half measures, and still less can we make any concessions or allowances. The times demand a principled approach to this very important party task. Let us recall V.I. Lenin's insistent advice that the surest means of radically improving the work of the state apparatus lies in the selection of people and the verification of execution. It is necessary to place bold reliance on "the best elements existing in our social system..., who can be relied on not to take a single word on trust or say a single word against their conscience," and who in any situation in life "would not fear to acknowledge any difficulties or fear any struggle to achieve the goal which they have firmly set themselves."

How topical, how relevant this fundamental principle is today! The essence of Leninist traditions of the selection and placing of cadres is to study as carefully as possible not only their political and practical qualities, but also their moral qualities. Following the leader's [vozhd] precepts, the party Central Committee today makes particularly high demands on leadership cadres and work with them. The leadership of a number of CPSU obkoms and ministries has recently been strengthened, and this is directly connected with the practical steps to implement the political principles of the Central Committee's April (1985) Plenum. While displaying every possible solicitude toward worthy workers who have a feeling for innovation and are competent, at the same time the party organizations are ridding themselves of leaders characterized by inertia and lack of initiative. In our day things are becoming increasingly uncomfortable for all kinds of timeservers, careerists, bureaucrats, and people who "promise the moon," not to mention self-seekers and embezzlers who use their official position for selfish purposes. The attitude to these people is quite clear: There is no room for them either in the party or in "leadership" posts!

The Tula City report and election party conference, for instance, discussed the illegal empire building [khozyaystvennoye obrastaniye] and various abuses by A.G. Kirevichev, former deputy director of the Tulaspetsstroy trust. Many Communists and senior party officials knew very well about his degradation, but nonetheless this person remained in the party, held a high post for 3 years, and was given a positive characterization by the trust party organization. Now he has been expelled from the CPSU and relieved of his post. But how can the moral damage be assessed? This would not have happened if the party gorkom had displayed principled exactingness toward cadres, combining trust with tough monitoring of their activity.

It should be stressed particularly that a solicitous attitude toward cadres has nothing in common with liberalism, connivance, or the insinuation of favored people into responsible posts because of personal friendship, kinship, servility, or favoritism. The party is combating and will continue to combat such phenomena aggressively and uncompromisingly, protecting the purity of its ranks, because the absence of proper party exactingness and unjustified indulgence toward those who commit unseemly acts can lead to the degeneration of certain workers and cause serious harm to our society.

Thus it is a question of directing all work with cadres toward improving performance discipline and responsibility. Much has already been done in this respect. Party organizations have begun more resolutely to cut short instances of the violation of democratic principles in promoting people to leadership posts, and they seek publicity and the open discussion of candidatures in labor collectives and are opening up the way for talented young people more boldly.

The renewal of cadres promotes the development of scientific and technical progress, the struggle for the introduction of leading innovations, and the imposition of proper order in labor collectives, as well as the eradication of the socially dangerous evil of drunkenness and alcoholism. At the same time it would be unforgivable complacency to overestimate the first positive developments. As yet the inertia of obsolete customs and views is far from being been discarded everywhere, and not everyone has proved psychologically and organizationally prepared for work in the new conditions. A number of party organizations lack the spirit of self-criticism and businesslike efficiency and are waging too feeble an offensive against self-glorification,ostentation, immodesty on the part of certain leaders, and the tendency to shut oneself up in the office like a hermit.

Let us be frank: There are leaders who are unable or unwilling to work in the new way. As yet, stagnation and formalism in the resolution of cadre questions are being eradicated only with difficulty. In certain labor collectives, in violation of Lenin's recommendation, leadership is still maintained not by force of personal authority, by force of the leader's energy, greater experience, greater versatility, greater talent and decency,,but by force of the authority given to him. Some people still have the bad habit of not listening to the opinion of the party organization of the labor collective.

Communists V.P. Semushin and A.G. Fedorov from the specialized mobile mechanized column of the Mosoblteplitstekhmontazh recently came to the *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* office. They imparted alarming news: An unhealthy moral and psychological atmosphere has become established in their collective. Work has become intolerable for many people, because of the passions which have flared up. These passions became red-hot at the report and election party meeting. As secretary of the primary party organization, V.P. Semushin voiced several criticisms about S.B. Konoplev, chief of the specialized mobile mechanized column. He noted that he is rude to his subordinates and intolerant of any criticism.

The majority of the Communists voted against the chief's candidature for the party bureau. "Unfortunately, after the meeting our leader did not draw the correct conclusions. Regarding the results of the vote as a conspiracy against him, he embarked on a calculated revenge," V.P. Semushin writes in a letter. "For instance, I have been appointed chairman of the people's control group, but the column leader is ignoring the party bureau's decision. Worst of all, the Podolsk CPSU Gorkom has yet to make a serious attempt to go into the conflict situation which has arisen." Why are they in no hurry to get to the bottom of it? The answer is simple: They do not want to acknowledge their own error in promoting S.B. Konoplev to the post when he had been dismissed from his previous job for shortcomings in leadership.

We have cited this case because it is not an isolated case. Party committees and many departments, up to and including central departments, have not yet rid themselves of the disease of conniving with certain leaders who have not justified their position. As if they feel sorry for them and have grown accustomed to them. So their patrons move them from place to place and protect them from punishment. Thus the Pyatigorsk City People's Control Committee once raised the question of relieving A.A. Suvorov, general director of the Kavminkolkhozzdravnitsa joint directorate, and V.N. Davidyan, senior engineer at the directorate, of their posts. Write ups, large-scale squandering of state resources, and other bad violations were uncovered in the construction the Kashtan boarding house. The culprits should have ben called strictly to account. Nonetheless, supported by their patrons from the republican Roskolkhozzdravnitsa association, not only do they remain happily in their posts, but they are settling their scores (and not without success!) with those who exposed their machinations.

In the implementation of a cadre policy devoid of all arbitrariness and subjectivism, great significance is attached to the principled position of the party organizations of central departments and ministries. As is known, the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the work of the party committee of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry draws attention to the fact that here they fail to show a sense of urgency in reinforcing the leading subunits with highly qualified and enterprising leaders.

The party teaches: The time has come energetically to motivte cadres to overcome inertia and master the new approaches to management activity. This is a pressing need in our day, without which there can be no substantial success. The Central Committee rpeatedly demands urgently that Communists deal strictly with workers who are not conscientious about their duties and fail to assess critically the state of affairs in the sectors entrusted to them. Neither past services — however great — nor long service in responsible posts can justify a leader if he gives himself airs, becomes complacent, and ceases to grasp the urgency of the increased demands. Once this happens, it is better to stand aside promptly and give someone who hungers for innovation and who will do much more, and better, than his predecessor the opportunity to realize his creative intentions to the full.

On the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress all party organizations are called upon once again to ask thoughtfully and searchingly: Are party, state, and economic leadership cadres correctly placed? What will each Communist give, is he concerned with his task, is there perhaps a need here and there for a redistribution, a change in the cadre situation? After all, tremendous work lies ahead of us. It must be carried out in the best possible way, taking into account the qualitative changes in all spheres of life. "In order to accelerate our movement, the movement of our locomotive, of our vast state," Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has said, "we must start by improving all the activity of the party and of all our cadres. That is the most important condition. And it must be ensured on the basis of the elaboration of the correct policy."

Ukrainian Minister Retires 'for Health Reasons'

AU141116 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 9 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Yu. F. Gayevskiy of the duties of Ukrainian minister of local industry in connection with his retirement on pension for health reasons.

Obkoms Organizational Plenums Changes Reported

LD141142 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0330 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Summary] Report and election conferences of the oblast party organizations have ended in Vorosholovgrad, Dnepropetrovsk, Zhitomir, Sumy, Ternopol, Kharkov, Kherson and Chernigov. Taking part in their work were members of the Politburo and secretaries of the Communist Party of Ukraine Central Committee Shevchenko, Lyashko, Mozgovoy, Titarenko, Pogrebnyak, Kryuchkov, Sologub and others, and workers of the CPSU Central Committee. Organizational plenums were held following the end of the conferences, in which the following new composition of the party obkoms emerged:

Voroshilovgrad Obkom: First secretary — Goncharenko; 2d secretary - Zverev; secretaries — Parkhomenko, Kasiyanov, Mikhaylov,Romanenko.

Dnepropetrovsk Obkom: First secretary — Boyko; 2d secretary — Zadoya; secretaries — Mironenko, Safronov, Chulakov.

Zhitomir Obkom: First secretary — Kavun; 2d secretary — Ostrozhinskiy; secretaries — Kobylyanskiy, Lazyuta, Sheptun.

Sumy Obkom: First secretary — Grintsov; 2d secretary — Grabin; secretaries — Bondarenko, Makukhin (?Dobrokhidko).

Ternopol Obkom: First secretary — Korniyenko; 2d secretary — Shemchuk; secretaries — Babiy, Yermakova, Semenov.

Kharkov Obkom: First secretary — Misnichenko; 2d secretary — Paramonov; secretaries — Ivashko, Kallantay, (?Sedin).

Kherson Obkom: First secretary — Girenko; 2d secretary — Melnikov; secretaries — Zayda, Prozorova, Strinchenko.

Chernigov Obkom: First secretary — Palazhchenko; 2d secretary — Ageyenko; secretaries — Likhtovenko, Polovets, Kharchenko.

Samarin Book on Ukrainian War Efforts Cited

LD131347 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Lvov, January 13 TASS — A monograph by Soviet Historian Boris Samarin, which was issued by the "Kamenyar" publishers in Lvov, is devoted to the struggle by the population of Ukrainian's Western rgeion against Hitler's fascism. His work entitled *Valiant Soldiers of the Second World War* refutes the inventions by bourgeois historians claiming that the residents of the Carpathian territory did not wish to fight in the ranks of the Red Army.

Men, women and even children from border villages, who helped Soviet border guards to repel enemy attacks, were the first members of the People's Volunteer Corps in 1941, the author of the book, who himself took part in those battles, writes. Having forced their way into Soviet land, the fascists dealt harshly with the population, burnt houses and drove away cattle. Those who evacuated to the east in time, joined Red Army units. When Soviet troops liberated western Ukraine, more than 50,000 local residents enlisted as volunteers to the army in the field. Among them were those whom fascists attempted to force into the "Galicia" SS division, which was under formation in the temporarily occupied territory.

Almost 55,000 officers and men from west Ukrainian regions were awarded military government decorations. They courageously fought in the ranks of Soviet Army units at the final stages of war — in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria and Germany. The title of the Hero of the Soviet Union was bestowed on 25 of them.

Back in 1939, the working people of the territory expressed clearly and unambiguously their will to join the USSR and during the war they fought shoulder to shoulder with all the Soviet people, Samarin points out. Only a handful of renegades — former policemen, prison warders, criminal elements and nationalists enlisted for the service with fascist occupiers. Together with them they were engaged in the extermination of civilians and robbery. Some of the criminals succeeded in evading the punishment their atrocities merited by fleeing to the West where they pose as exponents of the will of the Ukrainian people and human rights fighters.

CPSU's Ponomarev Addresses Vilnius Conference

PM091725 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 29 Dec 85 pp 1-2

[Account of speech by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at a 28 December Vilnius City report-and-election party conference]

[Text] Comrades! The party and the country have entered a special, very crucial stage in their history. Communists and all Soviet people are now living for preparations for the 27th Leninist party congress. For approximately 70 years now the Soviet people under the CPSU's leadership have been creating a fundamentally new, communist civilization. The society of developed socialism has already been created and is advancing successfully. It is the chief bulwark of peace and social progress on earth. The party has now advanced new ideas and plans of tremendous theoretical and political significance. They have been formulated in the precongress documents — the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, the draft amendments to the party Statutes, and the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the 12th 5-Year Plan and through the Year 2000.

The draft new edition of the CPSU Program is a major document of creative Marxism-Leninism. It shows everyone that the CPSU is creatively elaborating the teaching of scientific socialism at the new stage in the Soviet country's development and in world development as a whole.

The new edition contains the continuity of the CPSU's fundamental theoretical and political guidelines and of its general line. In this way it is emphasized that the Leninist stage in the development of Marxism is continuing. The party derives its strength from the fact that it measures every step against Lenin's immortal teaching, which provides the key to the only correct answers to the most complex questions of social development. Socialism's historic victories have been won on the basis of this great theory, and new heights of world social progress will be scaled.

The party's precongress documents open up an inspiring prospect for the Land of the Soviets and the Soviet people. They are hailed and warmly approved by the fraternal parties and by progressive, democratic, peace-loving forces abroad.

These documents combine the theoretical elaboration of ways to improve socialist society with the tasks of preventing nuclear war.

The recent USSR Supreme Soviet session adopted the plan for the USSR's socioeconomic development for the coming year and a resolution on the results of the Geneva summit meeting, which essentially contains the Soviet peace plan.

The report-and-election campaign is now taking place in the party. It reflects the positive processes which have been occurring recently in the activity of party organizations. Communists warmly approve the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the party's course aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, improving all apsects of the life of Soviet society, and reorganizing the style and methods of party and state leadership.

At the meetings and conferences Communists are analyzing in detail the results of work on fulfilling the 26th party congress decisions, the 5-year plan targets, and the socialist pledges adopted in honor of the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress. Attention is centred on questions of intensifying production, accelerating scientific and technical progress, realizing the party's social policy, and improving party organizational and ideological education work. The practical activity of elected party organs is being evaluated in an exacting manner, and shortcomings and omissions are being spoken of frankly and regardless of personalities.

Truly nationwide support has been given to the party's policy aimed at fulfilling plans in full, strengthening discipline and order, enhancing exactingenss toward every Communist regardless of the post he holds, and combatting drunkenness and other antisocial manifestations in domestic life and at work. This is producing great, positive results.

Instances of abuse, Money grubbing, and incorrect behavior by individual workers receive a principled assessment at report-and-election meetings. Attention is drawn to the importance of further intensifying the struggle against various kinds of violations and implementing the party's measures more persistently locally. Suggestions are being made for putting an end to unearned income.

Communists unanimously support the measures being taken by the party's Central Committee to strengthen the leadership of important sectors of party and state life. The party attaches very great significance to cadres, to their correct selection, distribution, and education in the spirit of responsibility for the entrusted task. Only the selection of workers according to their professional and party qualities and a principled approach to every appointment can guarantee their good, high-quality work.

Vilnius Communists are discussing the party gorkom report and the precongress documents responsibly and with profound interest. The results of the city party organization's work over the past years are being summed up here today, the best experience and the existing shortcomings are being analyzed in a businesslike and comprehensive manner, and the prospects for further progress are being examined attentively. Much has been done. Under the city party organization's leadership measures are being implemented to transfer the economy to the path of intensive development, to accelerate scientific and technical progress, to improve the economic machinery, and to improve the work of the city's economic and consumer services.

Persistent organizational and political work on implementing the city's comprehensive program of production intensification for the 11th 5-Year Plan has yielded considerable results. The city's industry fulfilled ahead of schedule — on the eve of the 68th anniversary of October — the 5-year-plan targets for growth rates for labor productivity and commodity production, whose volume increased 24 percent over these years. The city's progressive enterprises are successfully resolving questions of accelerating technical progress and making more rational use of the existing potential.

Ideological backup for economic activity, socialist competition, measures of scientific and technical progress, and the movement for economy, thrift, and stronger discipline has recently become more concrete. The party gorkom, as stated at the conference, has taken practical measures to improve the cause of the international, patriotic, and atheistic education of working people and young people and counterpropaganda. The forms and methods of neighborhood educational work have improved.

The successes are considerable, but they do not confer any right to complacency. During the period under review monitoring organs exposed 29 cases of the padding of data in the state accountability of industrial and transport enterprises. The practice of amending plans downward still exists. There are still unresolved problems in a number of sectors of the city economy. The modernization and retooling of production are being carried out at a slow pace at many enterprises, particularly in the construction industry, local industry, light industry, and the food industry. The proportion of obsolete equipment is large at machine-building enterprises. It is particularly bad that, despite the measures being taken, 30 percent of workers are still employed on manual labor. Many products, including those frommachine-building enterprises, are uncompetitive, and the volumes of deliveries of products for export remain low as a result. The level of industrialization is still low in construction, labor and technological discipline is unsatisfactory, the quality of the work being carried out leaves something to be desired, and cadres are being secured badly in construction collectives. Despite the significant expansion of housing construction, the housing problem remains acute in the city. Although there is considerable growth in consumer goods production, the range and quality of many products do not fully accord with the consumers' needs. The comrades were right when they said that vigorous measures must be taken to make the most efficient use of the existing production, scientific, and technical potential and to accelerate the transfer of all enterprises and organizations to the intensive path of development.

As the speeches at the conference show, the party gorkom and raykoms and primary party organizations have not fully reorganized ideological and mass political work in accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April and October plenums. The reports at certain meetings and conferences have been of a superficial nature and have not contained a self-critical analysis. Unity of ideological educational, political, organizational, and economic work and a comprehensive approach to resolving existing problems are not always ensured. Work on shaping communist awareness, a high level of world outlook, and

steadfast immunity to the influence of hostile ideology in working people has to be stepped up. The effectiveness of atheist work is inadequate.

Much still has to be done to fulfill the party's demands with regard to strengthening discipline, organization, and order and overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. In certain labor collectives the number of absentees and work stoppages within shifts and for entire days is not decreasing, there are instances of violations of the regulations governing liquor sales, and cases of liquor consumption at work have not been totally eradicated. The work of law-enforcement organs needs real improvement.

The course of today's conference shows that Communists know their difficulties, shortcomings, and omissions, expose the reasons for them in a self-critical and party-minded way, and are fully resolved to overcome everything that hampers progress and to commission all reserves and still unutilized potential for ensuring real improvement in all work.

Allow me to express confidence that the firm intention voiced at the conference to improve the forms and methods of party leadership of the multifaceted activity of labor collectives and to enhance the mililitancy of party organizations and the activeness of Communists in production and in social life will be embodied in real deeds and that from the first days of the new 5-year plan. The working people of Vilnius will still more widely mount the socialist competition to make truly radical progress in the sphere of labor productivity, to substantially improve product quality, and to save raw materials, semimanufactures, and fuel and energy resources. May all people of Vilnius be constantly aware that every step forward at any work place, within the framework of an enterprise, or on the scale of the city is a direct contribution to the country's overall ascent and to the realization of the ideas and targets contained in the documents which the 27th CPSU Congress will discuss and adopt.

Comrades! By fulfilling the CPSU Program adopted 25 years ago, the country has advanced far. Despite the fact that, owing to objective and subjective reasons, certain social questions have not been resolved within the set time frame, our successes are incontestable. Soviet people are rightly proud of their achievements in all spheres of economic activiy and in sociopolitical and spiritual life.

Socialism now possesses tremendous economic and intellectual potential. A unified national economic complex has taken shape in the USSR. Important new regions have been opened up in the north and east of the country. In 1985 the produced national income will exceed the 1960 level by 280 percent. Industrial output during the same period will have increased 380 percent, and social labor productivity 220 percent.

There has been a substantial rise in the level of the people's well-being. Per capita real incomes have increased 150 percent. The wages of workers and employees have increased on the same scale during this time, and the average monthly earnings of kolkhoz members in the public sector have increased more than 400 percent.

Our achievements in housing construction are particularly significant. Its scope has attained a pace and scale unknown in any country. We commission more than 5,500 apartments every day. Some 54 million apartments with a total area of more than 2,633,000,000 square meters were constructed in cities and in rural localities during 1961-1985. Approximately 267 million people have had their housing conditions improved during this time. More than 80 percent of city-dwelling families now have separate apartments.

The people's spiritual wealth has been augmented, the transition to universal secondary education has been made, and outstanding successes have been achieved by Soviet science and technology.

Socialist social relations have strengthened. Socialist democracy has enjoyed further development, and Soviet legality has been strengthened.

The establishment of military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States has been socialism's historic achievement.

In short, comrades, our victories are tremendous.

While soberly evaluating what has been achieved, the party also speaks frankly of shortcomings and blunders. Some people abroad speculatively regard this natural bolshevist self-criticism as our weakness. On the contrary, the resolution and boldness with which the CPSU criticizes weaknesses and omissions, as, for example, at the CPSU Central Committee April and October plenums and at the current party conferences, are a manifestation of our strength and our firm confidence in the possibility of achieving the planned goals.

An in-depth analysis of the state of affairs in the sphere of productive forces and production relations in the sociopolitical, scientific, and cultural spheres has made it possible to evaluate realistically the picture of the modern state of our society and to draw principled conclusions.

The Central Committee April and October plenum decisions and the draft new edition of the party Program define the economic strategy for the long term. Its essence consists in **ACCELERATING THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ON THE BASIS OF THE LATEST ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVOLUTION.** It is a question of the complete transfer of socialist production to the path of intensive development, the profound structural reorganization of social production, the improvement of the entire economic machinery and the whole system of economic management, the attainment of the economy's higher level of organization and efficiency, and, on this basis, the fuller resolution of social problems and the enhancement of the level and the quality of the Soviet people's life.

The party perceives the activation of organizational, social, and human factors, the instilling of discipline and order in everything, improved production organization, and improved work by every labor collective as an important reserve in resolving these tasks. The practical resolution of these questions does not require additional expenditure, but it can produce and is already producing a palpable saving. Having mounted a great effort to realize

the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October plenums and of the June conference on accelerating scientific and technical progress and the recommendations elaborated at Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's meetings with the party aktiv of a number of major industrial and agrarian-industrial centers, the party is already organizing a broad movement to resolve the tasks set in the new edition of the program.

Soviet Communists have perceived with great enthusiasm the creative, innovatory spirit permeating recent measures. The working people's activeness has increased appreciably. Concreteness and businesslike efficiency, realism in assessing what has been achieved, the exposure and overcoming of shortcomings, the eradication of passiveness and inertia, a bold search for efficient methods of resolving new tasks, a direct appeal to the masses, broad publicity — all these constituent parts of the Leninist work style enjoy very broad development in the party at all levels, in all directions of its activity.

For the next 5-year plan and the entire period through the end of the century the guidelines of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program have been concretized and translated into the practical language of plan targets in the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period through the Year 2000. The most important parts of this plan are the large-scale programs for key sectors of the national economy, which have already been adopted and put into practice. They include the Food Program for the period through 1990, the Energy Program, the Program in the Sphere of Machine Building, the Comprehensive Program for the Chemicalization of the National Economy, the Land Reclamation Program, and the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere.

The party believes that the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development cannot be ensured without overcoming obsolete methods of economic activity and radically improving the whole system of administration and management. The main direction of this work is to make more profound and comprehensive use of the advantages of the socialist economy, apply democratic centralism more flexibly and skillfully, enhance the effectiveness of the centralized principle in management and planning, and, at the same time, broaden the independence and responsibility of enterprises, improve the methods and forms of financial autonomy and of commodity-money relations, and encourage initiative from below in every possible way.

For this it is necessary to improve and make more active use of economic levers and incentives and ensure advantages for those labor collectives which achieve great successes in accelerating scientific and technical progress and in producing the latest high-quality products. The great task has been set of increasing the consumer's influence on the technical standard and quality of products.

As of 1986 one-third of industrial enterprises and, as of 1987, all enterprises of industrial ministries will be working under the new conditions with regard to the results of the economic experiment. It is proposed to give enterprises the opportunity themselves to earn and independently to spend the funds needed to raise the technical standard of production and product quality and for social development. This will make it possible to accelerate profound positive changes in working people's working and living conditions.

Concern for the working people's well-being was and still is the party's paramount task. As you know, comrades, the day before yesterday the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session examined questions of centralized measures to raise the people's living standards in the 12th 5-Year Plan and also measures to more fully satisfy the population's demand for consumer goods. To this end it is proposed, in particular, to elaborate and implement additional measures in the new 5-year plan to improve the planning of consumer goods production and relations between trade and industry and to enhance their mutual interest in increasing production and sales of a diverse range of high-quality goods on the basis of regard for the population's needs.

Measures are being elaborated to improve the planning of consumer goods production, to saturate trade with high-quality light industry products, and also to increase imports of products with high consumer properties.

The draft new edition of the Program devotes much space to questions of social policy as an important factor in accelerating our development and achieving the Soviet society's humanist goals. The specific task has been set of doubling the volume of resources channeled into satisfying the people's needs over the next 15 years. Special attention is devoted to the accelerated resolution of the housing problem, so that every Soviet family has a separate well-appointed apartment.

The prospect of creating a basically classless structure of society, effacing the substantial socioeconomic and cultural-domestic differences between the city and the countryside, increasingly organically combining physical and mental labor in production activity, further rallying the Soviet people as a social and international community, and greatly enhancing the creative energy and initiative of the masses is also pointed to.

With the ongoing development of Soviet society Lenin's foresight that "...real, rapid, truly mass progress in all spheres of social and personal life with the participation of the majority of the population and, later, the entire population begins only with socialism" (*Complete Collected Works*, Vol 33, pp 99-100) is being confirmed increasingly fully. Under modern conditions the Socialist state of the whole people, which has grown out of the dictatorship of the proletariat, is acting increasingly fully as the socialist self-management of the people, as the power of the working people exercised by themselves in their own interests. The party seeks to further broaden and enrich citizens' socioeconomic, political, and personal rights and freedoms and to create increasingly favorable opportunities for their full realization and for every citizen's active daily participation in the political, economic, and cultural life of society.

The draft new edition of the party Program provides for the further development of the soviets' activity on the principles of the collective, free, critical, businesslike discussion and resolution of questions, publicity, regular accountability of executive organs, and the right of voters to recall ahead of schedule deputies who have not justified the trust in them. Measures will be

implemented which are designed to increase the population's information about the decisions adopted and about the results of their fulfillment.

The great and complex tasks set in the new edition of the Program demand the further improvement of ideological work. The party proceeds from the premise that political education work is the business of every Communist. The task consists in turning the Marxist-Leninist world outlook into a firm conviction in Soviet people and an active life stance. The Program enhances the significance of moral values and incentives in the development of society and emphasizes the growing role of communist morality, socialist ideological commitment, Soviet patriotism, proletarian, socialist internationalism, and class solidarity with working people of all countries.

The sections of the draft new edition of the Program relating to social processes set the task of creating a society of social justice, a pure, noble, highly moral society worthy of the person of the communist social formation — a society in which there are no dark phenomena unworthy of socialism, such as crime, violations of public order, drunkenness, living off other people, money grubbing, and other vices.

The resolution of the tasks facing the country is inseparably linked with the development of the Communist Party itself. The new edition of the program substantiates the normality [zakonomernost] of the party's increasing role. Being the vanguard of the working class and of the entire Soviet people, the CPSU constitutes the nucleus of the Soviet society's political system. Acting within the framework of the Soviet Constitution, the CPSU directs and coordinates the work of all other components of this system and is concerned with enhancing their activeness and responsibility. With the whole tenor of its internal life the party sets an example of service in the people's interests and observance of the principles of democratism.

A law of party life is strict observance of the Leninist norms of party life and of the principle of collective leadership, the unswerving development and deepening of internal party democracy, the enhancement of the responsibility of party organs and their workers to the masses, the ensuring of conditions for a free and businesslike discussion of questions of policy and practical activity, the development of criticism and self-criticism, and the broadening of publicity.

Party membership does not confer any privileges but means just greater responsibility for everything that is being done in the country and for the fate of communist building. The party exists for the people, and service for the people is the meaning of its activity. It broadens and deepens its ties with the masses in every possible way and considers it its duty constantly to consult the working people.

The Draft CPSU Statutes (with proposed amendments) also correspond to the content of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program. The essence of the amendments which it is proposed to make to the Statutes consists in ensuring the further broadening of internal party democracy and the development of the initiative of all Communists and all party organizations — above all, primary party organizations — and, at the same time, enhancing their responsibility for resolving common tasks. Taken together, these amendments will actively promote the party's organizational strengthening, the assertion of Leninist principles and methods of party building, and the enhancement of the CPSU's leading role in the new historic situation.

The course of the discussion of the precongress documents now under way in the party and throughout the country attests that Communists and the entire Soviet people have actively joined in the struggle to realize the strategic course expressed in the precongress documents. The large-scale measures to intensify the economy and enhance the efficiency of national economic management and the practical steps to further instill order, to strengthen labor and state discipline, and to observe the policy of the strictest economy are already yielding fruitful results. As was pointed out at the USSR Supreme Soviet session, things have begun to change for the better with us — which confirms the correctness of the course taken by the party.

Comrades! In our time questions of war and peace have assumed particularly great significance, and the minds and hearts of millions of people throughout the world are riveted on them. The CPSU and the Soviet Union are waging a titanic battle for peace of worldwide-historic significance. The actual situation is such that at the present time — in the nuclear age — it is a question not only of confrontation between the two social systems — socialism and capitalism — but also of a choice between mankind's survival and mutual destruction.

Two diametrically opposite concepts for resolving the historical dispute between the two systems have long existed in world politics.

On one side of the watershed are forces which hope to settle this dispute by means of intensifying confrontation and the arms race. These are the most reactionary, aggressive circles of imperialism — above all, U.S. imperialism. In many Western countries it is precisely these circles that now control the economic might, the armed forces, the state apparatus, and the vast propaganda machine. Their ultimate aim is to block the development of revolutionary processes in the world and, where possible, to achieve the defeat of revolutionary forces and take social revenge. Precisely this is at the bottom of the policy of maintaining international tension and accelerating the creation [sozdaniye] of new types of weapons with monstrous power, the policy of militarizing space.

An analysis of the international situation led the CPSU to the conclusion that the danger of the outbreak of a world nuclear war has increased. This is why the CPSU declares most forcefully in the draft new edition of the Program: "There is no loftier and more responsible mission than that of defending and strengthening peace and curbing the forces of aggression and militarism in the name of the life of the present and future generations."

The CPSU believes that mankind is at a turning point in world development: Either the arms race will be halted and things will move toward the lessening of the threat of war and the improvement of the whole world political climate, or the upper hand will be gained by forces which are continuing to fuel tension

and are accelerating the arms race, thereby drawing mankind closer to nuclear catastrophe.

Imperialism's aggressive policy is countered by the active, consistently peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist states and by their growing economic and defense might. The achievement of military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO plays a tremendous role in maintaining peace. This has overturned the calculations of imperialism's aggressive circles as to the possibility of winning a world nuclear war, strengthened the positions of all progressive forces, and created a real guarantee of international security. The CEMA session at the level of heads of government of the CEMA countries and the meeting of central committee secretaries of the socialist community countries' fraternal parties, which have just been held, demonstrated once again the cohesion and strength of real socialism, its outstanding role in the international arena, and the unbending will to defend the chief right of all people — the right to life.

The policy of aggression and militarism is also opposed by the overwhelming majority of young liberated states. The broadest people's masses are rising to the struggle against the danger of war. More and more sober-minded politicians even in capitalist countries are coming to realize the danger of the policy of war preparations and the arms race.

Our party once again proclaims to the whole world that the only acceptable policy in our time full of contradictions is peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. And it will firmly and consistently uphold this principle and help to assert it in international relations.

The draft new edition of the Program contains our party's clearly expressed will to work constructively in all avenues of the struggle to improve the international situation. It emphasizes the desire to normalize relations with the United States, to develop good-neighborliness and cooperation among European states, and to extend detente to the whole world. Attaching great political significance to states' cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical, and cultural spheres, the CPSU advocates the development of broad stable ties in these spheres.

The all-embracing and constructive proposals advanced by the CPSU for the purpose of curbing the arms race are expressed in the solemn formula: "There is no weapon that the Soviet Union would not be prepared to limit or ban on a reciprocal basis, given effective monitoring."

Of course, the USSR is ready for this on the principles of equality and identical security, that is, without detriment to its own security and that of its allies. This is why the Program formulates another important conclusion associated with this: The Soviet state does not seek to achieve military superiority, but neither will it permit the established military-strategic equilibrium to be upset, at the same time trying to ensure that the level of this equilibrium is steadily reduced.

Our policy in the sphere of defense and security, and Soviet military doctrine, as the Program points out, are of a strictly defensive nature. It is proposed to maintain the Armed Forces at a level which rules out imperialism's strategic superiority, protects Soviet people's peaceful labor, and stands in the way of aggressive designs.

The April plenum indicated the need to activate our peace-loving policy on the broadest range of most vitally important international problems. It was deemed necessary and urgent to do everything in order to halt and reverse the arms race and to return the development of international relations to the tracks of detente. "...The development of world events," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev emphasized at the USSR Supreme Soviet session, "has reached the point where particularly crucial decisions are demanded, where inaction or delay in acting are criminal, because today we are talking about the preservation of civilization and of life itself."

Following the April plenum, the USSR advanced major new peace-loving initiatives. Major new actions were undertaken in addition to the unilateral steps taken earlier, namely the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and not to place antisatellite weapons in space. A moratorium was imposed on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, and nuclear explosions were halted.

It is well known that the United States responded to these initiatives of ours with a series of new nuclear explosions, tests of antisatellite weapons, acceleration of the implementation of Reagan's "star wars" program, and the involvement of the NATO allies in this program.

None of this, however, shook the Soviet Union's determination to achieve a breakthrough in the dangerous development of international relations. There followed an important new proposal which was coordinated with our allies — to reduce strategic nuclear means by one-half on condition that the development [razrabotka] of space strike weapons is banned. It was also proposed to resolve separately the question of medium-range nuclear weapons, and the number of our SS-20 missiles in the European zone was unilaterally reduced. Once again, the United States responded by continuing the deployment of its missiles in West Europe and conducting operational tests of Pershing-2 missiles on the U.S. West Coast. The purpose of our initiatives is well known: to open the way toward breaking the vicious circles of the arms race, terminating it on earth, and preventing it in space. Reciprocity, however, has not been forthcoming from the United States.

The Soviet Union combines firm resistance to the U.S. course of breaking the military-strategic parity with a considered and constructive approach to the must acute problems of peace and security, and with the promotion of a far-reaching and specific peace-loving program.

It was this program that the Soviet side took to the Geneva summit meeting. The Geneva meeting became a major political event in international life. Now it is recognized everywhere that the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting was both necessary and useful at a time when mankind faces the choice between survival and the danger of annihilation. The results of the meeting offer opportunities for moving away from a state of dangerous confrontation to a constructive quest for ways to establish proper [kor-

rektnyy] relations between our two countries, and for improving the international climate as a whole.

Very great importance is attached to the mutual understanding reached between the USSR and U.S. leaders and expressed in the final document: That a nuclear war must never be fought and that there can be no victors in such a war. Fundamental importance is also attached to recognition of the need to prevent any war between the USSR and the United States, and to the stipulation that neither side will seek military superiority.

It is our belief that, if one is to be consistent, practical conclusions ought to follow on from these fundamental accords: rejection of the doctrines of waging "limited" or "total" nuclear wars or any wars at all between the opposed military-political alliances. The rejection of the pursuit of military superiority registered in Geneva logically demands that the arms race be halted and that the level of military-strategic parity be consistently reduced. This understanding is what determines our approach to the practical implementation of the accords reached in Geneva.

Reagan's persistence in upholding the "star wars" program prevented the finding of a solution to the most important questions of terminating the arms race. It is well known that the meeting has not led to a reduction of the quantity of weapons in the world, nor has it halted the arms race. But we do attach importance to Geneva's confirmation of the mutual accord reached in January 1985 on the subject and objectives of Soviet-U.S. talks. It is well known that, at that time, the Soviet-U.S. joint statement enshrined the sides' agreement that the objective of their talks would be to prevent an arms race in space and terminate it on earth, to limit and reduce nuclear weapons, and to strengthen strategic stability.

The accord reached with Reagan on the acceleration of these talks is also important. In the Soviet side's view, the talks can yield practical results giving the political will to translate fine statements into real agreements, on condition that the principle of equality and identical security is observed.

Accords were also reached in Geneva on some questions of the development of Soviet-U.S. bilateral cooperation. It seems that they can provide a suitable basis for raising the level of trust between our countries and peoples. Agreement was reached on the continuation of USSR-U.S. political contacts, and primarily of summit meetings.

The Geneva meeting, as the CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted when examining its results, was a major political event of international life. The Geneva accords are capable of exerting a positive influence on changing the political and psychological climate in contemporary international relations and on the latter's improvement, and of reducing the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war. The peoples of the world link with Geneva's results their hopes for the revival of detente and the consolidation of the principle of peaceful coexistence in international relations.

While assessing the Geneva meeting positively on the whole, one cannot fail to perceive that, in view of the stance taken by the U.S. side, it still did not produce everything that the peoples expected from it. It did not produce an answer to the main question perturbing all people on the planet: Will there be real progress along the path of reducing arms, or will the prospect of curbing the arms race be thwarted by the militarization of space? It has to be said that, at Geneva and even after it, everyone heard the U.S. President's **words** about peace. All of mankind, however, including our own people, expect good **deeds**. And it is for these deeds that a new battle is in progress. The key issues in it are: prevention of the militarization of space; termination of all nuclear tests; the banning of chemical weapons; and reduction and pliquidation of medium-range missiles in Europe.

The main point now is to ensure that the next summit meeting produces specific results in the business of reducing arms, and primarily nuclear arms, on earth and not allowing them in space.

This is now the goal of our leadership's energetic efforts.

The most reactionary circles in the United States, and the mass news media which sing in tune with them, have launched a malicious attack on the Geneva results. A campaign has been launched to discredit the accords reached at the Geneva meeting, against the normalization of relations with the USSR, and against the establishment and consolidation of mutual trust in Soviet-U.S. relations. Attempts to undermine the Geneva accords are also being made by representatives of the highest echelon [vysshiy eshelon] of power in the United States.

Despite the readiness proclaimed by Reagan in Geneva to help accelerate the talks with the USSR on questions linked with ending the arms race, the U.S. side is not taking any sepcific steps in this direction. Meanwhile, war preparations are intensifying in the United States. An enormous military budget has been approved for 1986 — about $300 billion, with expenditure on the implementation of the "star wars" plans rising by 80 percent. Programs for the creation [sozdaniye] of MX and Midgetman missiles, Trident submarines, and B-1 bombers are in full sing. The question of the U.S. refusal to observe the ABM and SALT II Treaties remains in abeyance.

The Soviet Union treats the Geneva accords with utmost gravity. It demonstrates by deeds its agreement to go its own part of the way toward achieving reliable, reciprocal security and peaceful coperation with the United States. The USSR is prepared, in the spirit of honest collaboration with the United States, to seek an end to the arms race, given its prevention in space, and the improvement of the situation in the world. The Soviet side has advanced an important initiative in this direction, even since Geneva: The readiness to extent the term of the nuclear explosions moratorium introduced by the Soviet Union provided the United States reciprocates has been reaffirmed. A positive response by the U.S. Administration to this proposal of ours could open the way to a final ban in treaty form on all nuclear weapon tests.

The system of measures to terminate the arms race and improve the international atmosphere as a whole which was proposed by the Soviet Union during the period of preparation for the Geneva meeting and at the meeting itself generated a wide and positive response all over the world. It was unanimously supported by our Warsaw Pact allies. The well known joint statements by the leaders of six countries — Argentina, Mexico, Tanzania, India,

Sweden, and Greece — are in many respects in harmony with it. It has received support from fraternal communist parties, major international and national public movements and organizations, many internationally renowned scientists, and eminent politicians and military figures in Western countries. It has been received positively on the whole by the majority of parties belonging to the Socialist International. During the preparation and holding of the Geneva meeting many millions of people of the most varied political beliefs expressed publicly in different forms their will for the preservation and strengthening of peace and for a return to detente. We are justified in creaditing our constructive peace policy with recent convincing demonstrations of a commitment to peace by practically the entire world community. What I have in mind are the results of the UN General Assembly's discussion of two issues: the prevention of an arms race in space, and the termination and banning of nuclear weapon tests. On the first of these questions the U.S. delegation found itself in complete isolation, while on the second it was joined only by the British and French delegations.

All this, comrades, demonstrates the enormous popularity of the USSR's peace-loving positions, and raised even higher our country's prestige in the international arena.

"The sources of our foreign policy successes are rooted in the innermost nature of the socialist system," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev noted in his report to the USSR Supreme Soviet session. "The Communist Party senses well and values highly the whole people's support for its domestic and foreign policy. This support takes the form of daily practical work by millions and millions of people. The results achieved in the national economy are not only an economic but also a most important moral and political score testifying to the correctness of the line we have taken."

Our party's international course expresses the interests of every Soviet person. It accords with the interests of the socialist community and all peoples, the cause of universal peace and social progress, and the cause of socialism. Our party's international activity has acuiqred truly unprecedented scope in our time. It includes meetings at the top party and state level, increased diplomatic and foreign economic activeness, the development of party ties in various forms and at different levels, and the growth of international contacts by our trade union, women's, young people's, and other public organizations. Thousands and thousands of Soviet people participate in this work. It can be said, comrades, that the whole Soviet people, every collective, and every working person in town or countryside are now involved in international work by participating with their labor in the consolidation of the economic and defense might of the Land of the Soviets.

Our people's selfless labor is the guarantee of the successful implementation of the CPSU's international course. The better Soviet people work in industry, agriculture, and the sphere of ideology and culture, and the higher the qualitative and quantitative indicators in production, science, and technology, the stronger our country will be. The mightier the Soviet Union, the socialist community, and our defense become, the more durable peace and the peoples' security will be.

Inspired by the trust and support of its people, the CPSU is fully determined to continue to augment its efforts in the struggle to deliver the world from thermonuclear catastrophe, the struggle for further successful advance along the path of communist creation.

The provisions of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program are an embodiment of the vast experience accumulated by our party during the decades of struggle for socialism and communism, for peace and social progress. They are the cornerstones of the party's entire domestic and international policy for the immediate and the more distant future, stretching into the 21st century. The struggle to attain the majestic objectives set in the CPSU Program will give a new and rich meaning to the Soviet people's material and spiritual life.

Comrades! Vilnius is also famous for the fact that, at the dawn of the Bolshevik party's creation, V.I. Lenin established personal ties with Lithuanian Marxists in your city. This year saw the 90th anniversary of his visit to Vilnius. The seeds of the socialist ideas sown at that time by the great leader have produced splendid shoots. The socialist society was built some time ago, and is now maturing and flourishing, on the vast territory stretching from the Baltic to the Pacific. Let us thus apply all our energy for its further consolidation, flourishing, and advance for the sake of the interests and prosperity of our Soviet people, for the sake of peace on earth!

(The speech was listened to with great attention and was greeted with prolonged applause.)

Azerbaijan State Agro-Industrial Committee Formed

WA141633 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 14 Dec 85 p 1

[Azerinform report]

[Text] In order to improve the management of the agro-industrial complex of the Azerbaijan SSR, the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has issued an ukase creating the Azerbaijan SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee based on the Azerbaijan SSR Ministries of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Rural Construction, Meat and Dairy Industry, Food Industry and Cotton Cleaning Industry; the Azerbaijan SSR State Committees for Viticulture and Winemaking and Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Scientific-Production Association for Providing Agrochemical Services to the Agriculture Sector; the Main Administration of the Poultry Industry; and the Main Administration for Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz Construction.

The Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Procurement has been reorganized into the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Bread Products.

Patiashvili on Crime, Corruption in Georgia

PM141640 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Jan 86 pp 1-3

[Unattributed account of speech delivered 28 December 1985 at Tbilisi City party conference by D.I. Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee: "For a Model City — Exemplary Order in Everything!"]

[Excerpt] I would particularly like to dwell today on the problem of ensuring proper public order in the capital. I would cite the following figurative comparison. When the "Vremya" program on Central Television is reporting the weather in Georgia, it is usually Tbilisi that is shown on the screen. In precisely the same way it is the capital that determines the weather when it comes to public order in the republic and serves as a kind of barometer. So we must be particularly exacting and principled.

From this lofty standpoint it has to be said that, despite the measures that have been taken, many questions raised at previous conferences still remain on the agenda. The city's party, soviet, and administrative organs have been unable to achieve the desired results in this question. There are still many instances of violations of public order, theft, hooliganism, failure to observe the traffic regulations, drug addiction, and other antisocial phenomena. Often we see only a few uncoordinated actions and a passion for various 10-day, 30-day, and 60-day campaigns which produce only short-term, local results.

One of these problems remains the struggle against parasitism, for instance. Unfortunately, many malicious spongers still continue to pursue a parasitic way of life, often drive about in expensive automobiles, have dubious incomes, drink, thieve, and speculate.

The Tbilisi City Internal Affairs Administration (Comrade D.V. Salaridze) is not always in command of [ne vsegda vladeyet] the situation, sometimes does not toughen up the demands made on service and rayon section leaders, and does not ensure the proper level of mobilization of personnel. Even during the November celebrations, when special readiness on the part of militia organs must be ensured, in the rayon named for the 26 Commissars a few degraded individuals held a drinking bout in a deserted building that ended in the murder of three people.

There is a lack of elementary order on the streets. Speculators, vagrants, and other antisocial elements openly operate on the central boulevards and squares. The lack of organization, discipline, and control find their most vivid and concentrated expression in the unfavorable situation in motor transport. *IZVESTIYA* has rightly criticized us in this connection. However, when discussing this question many city leaders have adopted an arrogant and unself-critical stance. It is clear that this approach only harms our common cause.

The staffers of the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate include many incompetent, untrustworthy people who often engage in extortion. A check carried out by the Central Committee Administrative Organs Department the other day revealed the most blatant violations by personnel of the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate and the city militia's patrol and post service. Many motor vehicle inspectors and militiamen were carrying large sums of money, although according to the rules they ought not to have been carrying any while on duty. No less than R1,600 was found on one, pornographic postcards were confiscated from another, and a third had taken drivers' licenses from them, had not drawn up traffic incident reports, and had invited drivers to come to see him at midnight. Believe it or not, a Minsk-15 refrigerator still in its factory packaging was found at a State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate post on the road into the capital.

Questions of imposing order in the capital perturb every Tbilisi resident. We will take the most resolute measures to enhance the responsibility of leaders of the city's party, soviet, and administrative organs for purging the ranks of the city militia of unworthy elements. However, the question that cannot help arising is: Why do the people of Tbilisi let themselves be led by the nose by the extortioners, and sometimes actually encourage them themselves? Great principledness is needed here. In order to be a true patriot of your city, it is necessary to be highly demanding toward what is going on around you and toward yourself.

After all, in an atmosphere of mutual coverups and backslapping, some people may come to believe that they enjoy impunity and can do anything. Is this not why extremely crude violations were committed by Minkadze, former deputy chief of the city Internal Affairs Administration, and certain leaders of administrative organs, who attempted by illegal means to get their children into Tbilisi University's law faculty.

Labor collectives and the capital's entire public must be most actively involved in work to maintain public order. It is certainly not a matter of just going through the motions of fastening a volunteer militiaman's armband to someone's sleeve and giving him leave from work. It is precisely this that need not, indeed should not be done. It is necessary to devise a system of public monitoring enabling members of the public to monitor all processes, including the way in which militia personnel perform their duties and fulfill the obligations entrusted to them. This is not a simple matter, of course. But there can be no exemplary order without an exemplary militia.

Unfortunately, in recent years the city leaders have done nothing to prevent the militia from gradually ceasing to represent not only the capital proper but even merely the city area. For years many of its subunits have been staffed not by natives of Tbilisi but by inhabitants of various rayons. Comrades raised this question at the summing up of the results of the work of the republic's administrative organs the other day. Of 922 staff membersof the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate and other militia services protecting public order in the capital, 708, or more than three-fourths, are not natives of Tbilisi. Moreover, 314 staff members, or 1 in 3, do not live in Tbilisi at all.

So what is needed is a well thought-out system for constantly recruiting to the capital's militia the best representatives of the city's young people — among demobilized servicemen and young production workers. It is equally important that in exchange for conscientious, honest, and selfless service they be granted certain benefits when being registered to receive housing, joining housebuilding cooperatives, and entering higher and secondary

specialized educational establishments. It is necessary for all these young lads to be in the public eye and for us to know them, educate them, and create all the necessary conditions for them. After all, it may be honorable to serve in [militia] organs, but it is also very very difficult.

We believe that this question is very pressing, and the party gorkom, together with the Komsomol Central Committee, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the Georgian Military Commissariat, and other ministries and departments concerned, should tackle its solution in real earnest.

Every Communist and every resident of the capital must possess high political culture, which includes a person's high general culture, erudition, inner conviction, and ideological maturity. In this respect the ideological, educational work of the capital's party organization must set the standard.

Of late it has accumulated quite good experience of holding various festivals and other major ideological events. Remember the "Tbilisoba" festival for instance, which has become an integral part of city life. Many new socialist rites and rituals have appeared.

Our city is truly permeated by the genuine spirit of internationalism and fraternity. All of us Tbilisi residents, people of various nationalities, really live as one harmonious family, are proud to live in the city, and love and respect one another. This international spirit has deep historical roots.

The celebrations in Tbilisi of the bicentennial of the Treaty of Georgiyevsk, which linked Georgia's peoples with the great Russian people, were truly a mighty hymn to internationalism. This red-letter day echoed majestically throughout our republic and the whole country, really showing what the new historical community of people — the Soviet people — is like.

We must continue to solicitously protect and cherish this most valuable asset and wealth of ours and to inculcate on its basis great patriotism and dedication to our great motherland. A great and very necessary thing has been done this year — the book of eternal memory has been published, whose first volume gathers together the names of all the Tbilisi residents who died during the Great Patriotic War. Precisely this kind of interested, unformalistic approach is needed in order to perpetuate this exploit and use the example of it to educate real patriots.

Why not go further, why not lay out a park of eternal memory in the city? Trees planted by the solicitous hands of young people in honor of each of the 20,000 Tbilisi residents who did not return from the battlefield would bear fruit in it. The members of the families of the dead, their children and grandchildren, and every Tbilisi resident would be able to tend these trees. Such a commemoration teaches us a great deal. There are such parks in many rayons and villages; they bear an enormous educational charge.

The command and political organs of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District and Border District give us much help in the military-patriotic and international education of the rising generation. It is no accident that Comrade V.L. Gulevich, member of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate, is a member of the Tbilisi Party Gorkom Bureau. We attach tremendous importance to further improving this work among young people. In recent years yet another fine tradition has emerged in Tbilisi — a military song festival is held on Victory Day on republic square. But even this tradition can be developed and deepened. On 9 May why not hold a military and political song competition in which all the city's schools, VUZ'es, tekhnikums, and vocational and technical schools would participate so that melodious detachments of young people in close formation would converge singing on republic square on that day? We clearly need to adopt a special central committee decision on this question.

The city party organization has done a considerable amount in the ideological sphere. Both the report and the speeches said this very clearly. However, there are also certain omissions, particularly in individual work with people. Don't feel offended, but sometimes the impression emerges that the ideological components of the city party organization and party raykoms spend their whole lives preparing for major events and prepare for them for months.

The capital must be the arbiter of fashion in ways of life and of the molding of social value orientations and in the elaboration and introduction into practice of modern forms and methods of educational work. However, many problems have accumulated on the ideological front. Primarily in educational work with young people.

An intolerable situation has emerged, for instance, in the city's night and correspondence schools. Even during preannounced inspections and reinspections, only one pupil in five was present in class. For many pupils this is some kind of gravy train. Children from very affluent families for whom bogus certificates have been obtained are transferred there. They do not go to classes but study with tutors and formally work the requisite period in order to enter VUZ'es on preferential conditions and earn higher assessments in their testimonial. Yet the Ministry of Education and its leadership and the Tbilisi Gorispolkom Education Administration turn a blind eye to these processes. Is it so difficult to understand what we are faced with when one in every two or three people starting night school in Ordzhonikidzevskiy, Saburtalinskiy, and Kalininskiy Rayons this year was working, or at any rate was listed as working, as a hospital orderly, which, as is well known, provides benefits when entering a medical institute. Similar things can be said of certain vocational and technical schools too.

Negative phenomena like gift-giving and extortion also makes themselves felt in the city's general education schools.

Many problems have also accumulated in the capital's higher educational establishments. We do of course see and appreciate the positive shifts. However, the conference delegates also realize that it is no accident that the leadership of the state university and medical institute was replaced.

I particularly want to mention the Georgian Polytechnical Institute named for V.I. Lenin. It has carried out work that deserves

every approval with regard to increasing the effectiveness of scientific studies and introducing their results into production. And it is very annoying that at the same time the institute has done by no means everything to improve the educational process and ideological education work and makes mistakes in resolving cadre questions. We cannot but reproach today Comrade T.N. Loladze, rector of the Georgian Polytechnical Institute, and Comrade L.M. Okruashvili, secretary of the party committee — only in an atmosphere of indiscipline and insufficient exact ingness and responsibility could it happen that one student murdered another. And where? In the institute yard! Unfortunately this is not an isolated incident. Thus in the last 5 years the students of this educational establishment have committed 4 murders.

And in general, comrades, today we must approach questions of the observance of discipline and order in higher educational establishments with a different and considerably higher criterion. For instance, are not VUZ leaders responsible for the fact that young people using all kinds of bogus documents and choosing devious methods are trying quite heedlessly to become students?

Work on atheist education cannot be relaxed either. We must counter the activation of the clergy with our communist activeness.

Young people are a tremendous force. But you have to know how to correctly allocate and direct their energy. This applies particularly to the capital's young people, who are distinguished by their high intellectual standards and wide knowledge of everything. Most of them are school pupils and students. The number of children and young people enveloped by state influence in one way or another and attending educational establishments of all levels is over 300,000 in Tbilisi. If their world outlook and value orientations are actively and purposefully molded right from the very start and if the family is actively involved in this, success is assured. Our Komsomol, the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee, and the city Komsomol organization under the leadership of the party gorkom must deal with all these questions most actively.

Kunayev Leninogorsk Conference Speech Reported

PM091440 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 85 pp 1,2

[KAZTAG Report: "Work With High Responsibility and Full Effort: From the Leninogorsk City Party Conference"]

[Text] Leninogorsk (East Kazakhstan Oblast), 21 Dec — Today's city party conference took place in an atmosphere of principled criticism and self-criticism, profound analysis of the state of affairs, and mobilization of forces to improve the utilization of reserves and ensure the accelerated development of the economy and improvement of party political and organizational work. D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, took part.

Conference delegates A.D. Kvartnikov, first secretary of Leninogrosk party gorkom; A.U. Kairbayev, worker at the zinc plant; A.A. Alayev, driller on the geological prospecting edpedition; I.I. Dumanov, director of the Leninogrosk polymetallic combine; M. Rauanova, knitter at the knitted outerwear factory; Yu.I. Golomidov, team leader on the Leninogorsksvinetsstroy trust; V.N. Polev, drifters' team leader at the Ridderskiy mine; V.M. Meshcheryakov, secretary of the Leninogorskiy sovkhoz party committee; M.S. Fabrichnov, first secretary of the Komsomol Gorkom; T.V. Galkina, teacher at No 17 school; D.I. Sogonov, drivers' team leader at a passenger motor transport enterprise, and other snoted that the increase in labor productivity and the improvement in quantitative and qualitative indicators achieved in the 11th 5-Year Plan are only the first step on the great path of the implementation of the decisions of the April and October CPSU Central Committee plenums and the recommendations of the June conference on questions of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Many shortcomings and omissions have yet to be eliminated. Thus, one-half of the city's enterprises are not coping with contract deliveries. At a number of them, while production is increased, the main emphasis is on the creation of new capacities, rather than on the modernization and updating of existing ones; return on capital lags behind, and targets for the construction of housing and sociocultural projects are underfulfilled. Some capacities are not exploited up to the design indicators.

Better use should be made of the human factor, the scientific organization of labor should be introduced more widely, the retooling of enterprises should be more persistent, and labor discipline should be strengthened everywhere. The speeches devoted much space to the problems of improving the effectiveness of the ideological, moral, and vocational training of young people, the development of initiative, and the creative quest among workers and specialists.

D.A. Kunayev spoke at the conference. He noted that the city's Communists and working people, true to their proletarian traditions, have a deep sense of responsibility to the party and country. They have made a considerable contribution to our common cause and fulfilled the 11th 5-Year Plan targets ahead of schedule.

The conference delegates, the speaker said, including veterans of the party, war, and labor and the young guards of the 5-year plan, summed up the results of what has been done, subjected to principled criticism the shortcomings in the work of the party gorkom, primary party organizations, and soviet and economic organs in the city, and made useful proposals on further improving organizational, political, and ideological work. Of course, all proposals and observations must be approached extremely attentively. Some of them will be carefully examined at republican level.

This businesslike, constructive approach characterizes the city and oblast party conferences currently being held in the republic; at these conference, the Communists are giving a searching assessment of the activity of elected party organs, analysing the state of affairs in a keen, principled, and party-minded way, revealing reserves for our progress, and outlining ways of resolving specific current and long-term tasks.

All this is clear evidence of the Communists' increased political activeness and their keen commitment to improving all aspects of the country's public life. The main thrust of the conference's work is to increase the militancy of party organizations, ensure a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress, and fulfill in practice the tasks of accelerating our society's socioeconomic development.

That is only natural. The time has come for intensive work for every party organization and every labor collective. They are now discussing from creative, innovative standpoints the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes to the party statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000 which were approved by the October (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

These precongress documents, which are of great political significance, are receiving nationwide support and contain a charge of tremendous mobilizing force. They have breathed new energy into the creative work of the working people in Kazakhstan and all the union republics and into the activity of the party and the Soviet people in the final stage of the 5-year plan.

After giving a brief account of the results of work in the 11th 5-Year Plan, D.A. Kunayev dwelt on those tasks which, in accordance with the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the new 5-Year plan and the long term, face Kazakhstan's working people.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan the republic is to increase the volume of industrial output by 23-26 percent. In the sphere of agricultural production Kazakhstan is still assigned a significant role as one of the country's main grain and livestock bases.

Alongside the further development of existing territorial production complexes and industrial centers [uzly] of unionwide significance, new ones will be set up. This will still further strengthen our economic potential.

We will deal more successfully with these tasks if, as the party calls on us to do, we speed up the rate of our progress, strengthen discipline and order, and increase every person's personal responsibility for the results of labor. Everyone must display personal initiative in his workplace and work creatively, with fire, without ostentation, conscientiously and to good effect.

Speaking of the major and responsible tasks facing workers in the republic's nonferrous metallurgy, D.A. Kunayev noted that a special role in fulfilling them belongs to Communists, workers, engineers, technicians, and all the working people of Leninogorsk. Thanks to the efforts of geologists, who have discovered new wealth in Rudnyy Altay, good new prospects are opening up for Leninogorsk.

In order to work more efficiently, productively, and fruitfully, the problem of further strengthening the raw materials base and assimilating commissioned capacities as quickly as possible is coming to the fore. Primarily, this is a question of bringing the Tushinskiy mine up to design capacity, commissioning the Shubinskiy mine, and accelerating the assimilation of rich new deposits.

A very important avenue of work was and is to improve the system of exploitation at existing pits and the degree to which ores are recovered. And scientific institutions of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Nonferrous Metals must make a large contribution to this work.

The work of enrichment factories demands further improvement. Here it is necessary more actively to introduce equipment with large unit capacity and highly effective reagents, to improve technology, and to enhance the quality of the concentrates produced. The matter should be organized in such a way as to bring into play all the reserves for increasing the recovery of metals, to process tailings and poor ores from the dumps more fully, and to close all channels of waste.

The metallurgists have equally responsible tasks to resolve. The rotary kiln complex and the battery scrap processing shop are still working below design capacities. The hydrometallurgical complex for zinc sludge processing is not yielding the proper output. The elimination of these shortcomings will make it possible to obtain more lead and zinc. Matters should be set firmly to rights as regards the comprehensive use of raw materials too.

Tasks of improving the technical standard of basic and especially auxiliary production, reducing the proportion of manual labor, and saving material and labor resources also remain urgent.

The gorkom and the combine's party organizations and leadership must bring the laggard sectors up to the mark, set an efficient pace for the whole 5-year plan from the first days of the new year, and ensure reliable work by the enterprises in order to fulfill the production plan in all technical and economic indicators for each 10-day period, month, and quarter.

It is necessary really to get down to tackling the key questions of the intensification of the economy, the strengthening of science's links with production, the introduction of scientific and technical progress into practice, the efficient utilization of nature's unique storehouses, and the protection of the environment, on which the successful fulfillment of many tasks now depends.

It was noted that resourceful work in this area will always find support from the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

Leninogorsk's construction workers and mining construction workers must work more purposefully and effectively. Their concern is to put an end to the scattering of forces and resources and to commission production capacities, housing, and social, cultural, and consumer projects promptly and to a high standard.

The party gorkom and gorispolkom must constantly bear in mind questions of implementing school reform, labor training, and the educational and vocational guidance of students. The work of enterprises involved in cultural and consumer services to the population, especially urban transport, municipal services, trade and medical services, and public catering, requires further improvement.

It is important in every labor collective to ensure that production tasks are not divorced from the tasks of the people's ideological, political, and moral education. It is necessary to step up the struggle against absentees, people who are indifferent to the labor collectives' affairs, those who violate public order, and drunkards.

Of course, the gorispolkom, trade unions, Komsomol, and all other state and public organizations must find an active place in all the city's important and day-to-day affairs.

Speaking of the priority tasks on whose resolution the Communists' attention must be focused, D.A. Kunayev noted that the new party gorkom and primary party organizations should constantly improve their style of activity, increase publicity in work, and improve the selection, placing, and education of cadres. You all know well, the speaker stressed, how far the party has stepped up its demands concerning the moral makeup and practical qualities of workers, their irreproachable execution of their party duty, and their observance of the requirements of the CPSU Program and Statutes. All deviations from the norm of socialist morality are being discussed strictly and eliminated. It is important to strengthen the significance of party and public control, criticism, and self-criticism. The strengthening of all these positive trends must be the first duty of every party organization.

One of the most important principles of party leadership has always been the further development of the masses' political and labor activeness and the enhancement of their creative initiative. V.I. Lenin particularly singled out the party's ability to "increase the masses' energy, heroism, and enthusiasm by focusing efforts of revolutionary intensity on what is currently the most important task."

It is now important to ensure that ideological workers and the mass media convey to each worker the concrete tasks of the initial year of the 5-year plan and propagandize extensively the achievements of those who ensure an even rhythm, high pace, and quality and those who have set a good pace for the entire 12th 5-Year Plan.

We live in critical times, D.A. Kunayev went on to say. The arms race, which is continuing through imperialism's fault, and the creation of new types of weapons of mass destruction threaten mankind's very existence. In these conditions our party purposefully pursues the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy course. The USSR Supreme Soviet session was a convincing confirmation of the Soviet Union's consistent, principled stand. In his report at the session Comrade M.S. Gorbachev revealed extremely clearly the essence of the present situation in the world and gave a realistic analysis of the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva.

In the conditions of the complex international situation and the exacerbation of the ideological confrontation between the two systems, every Soviet person and every labor collective must fulfill their duty with a lofty sense of responsibility and do everything possible to promote the strengthening of our motherland's economic and defense might and the triumph of the ideas of peace in the world.

In conclusion D.A. Kunayev expressed confidence that the Leninogorsk city party organization will resolve with still greater energy the tasks of the accelerated development of the economy and culture, and will greet the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress with high labor achievements.

The party conference oriented Leninogorsk's Communists toward further improving work in all sectors of production, sociopolitical, and cultural life and shock labor in the new, 12th 5-Year Plan. The delegates unanimously approved the drafts of the 27th CPSU Congress documents and gave assurances that the party organization and all working people of the city, implementing the tasks set by the April and October (1985) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, will come to the congress with new successes in labor.

During his stay in Leninogorsk D.A. Kunayev familiarized himself with the course of implementation of socioeconomic tasks. He inquired about the work being done to improve the party leadership of enterprises, the utilization of machines and equipment, the introduciton of progressive techniques, and the observance of the policy of savings and thrift. Attention was drawn to the development of the mentor movement, the enhancement of the effectiveness of socialist competition, and the dissemination of leading experience. At a meeting with working people at the polymetallic combine, emphasis was placed on the importance of the wide introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, the improvement of labor productivity and quality of output, including consumer goods, and the strengthening of the struggle for environmental conservation. New construction housing, cultural, consumer, and trade construction projects were inspected.

Uzbek Party Plenum Appoints, Dismisses Officials

LD141139 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1300 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The 21st regular plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee has taken place.

The plenum examined organizational issues. The plenum relieved Osetrov of his duties as second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and Bureau member in connection with his retirement on pension. Comrade Anishchev, who had been working as secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, was elected second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. Aytmuratov was relieved of his duties as secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and Bureau member in connection with his transfer to other work. Comrade Antonov was elected secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and member of the Bureau. Comrade Ikramov was elected secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and member of the Bureau. Umarov, in connection with his transfer to another job and Makhmudova in connection with her retirement on pension were relieved of their duties as candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. The plenum confirmed Abdurakhmanov as head of Transport and Communications Department of the Uzbek Communist Party Central

Committee, Khadzhimurdov as head of Department of Economy, and Usatov as head of Administrative Bodies Department.

Timofeyev was relieved of the post of editor of *PRAVDA VOSTOKA* in connection with his retirement on pension. (?Nikletsa) was confirmed as editor of *PRAVDA VOSTOKA*. Suleymanov, former editor of *KISHLOK KHAKIKATI* and *SELSKAYA PRAVDA* was relieved of his post in connections with shortcomings in his work. Mukhtarov, was confirmed as editor of *KISHLOK KHAKITATI* and *SELSKAYA PRAVDA*. In connection with their behavior, which was inappropriate and unsuitable to the title of member of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee the plenum removed Golovachev and Kazimov from the Central Committee and removed Akilov Mamedov, and Marasulov from candidate membership of the Central Committee. In connection with crude violation of principles and norms of party life, abusing their positions, bribery, false accounting and fraud, Central Committee members Asatov, Atakulov, Makhmanov, Umarov and Khvani and Central Committee candidate members Primov and Khikhmatov were dismissed from the ranks of the CPSU.

Participating in the work of the plenum were Comrades Vasilyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, Bessarabov, section director of trhe Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Istomin, section director of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

With this the plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee concluded its work.

Syr-Darya Obkom 1st Secretary Changes Reported

LD141333 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The plenum of the Syr-Darya Obkom of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan has taken place; an organizational question has been discussed. The plenum has released comrade Antonov from his duties as first secretary of the party obkom in connection with his election as a secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.

Comrade (?Klepikov) has been elected as first secretary of the party obkom; he had worked as first deputy chairman of the Tashkent Oblast soviet of people's deputies.

Khorezm Obkom Chief Khudaybergenov Replaced

PM141700 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under the general heading: "Obkom Plenums Held"]

[Text] Urgench, 13 Jan — The Khorezm Uzbek Communist Party Obkom held a plenum today to examine an organizational question. The plenum relieved M. Khudaybergenov of his duties as party obkom first secretary in connection with his retirement on pension.

M.M. Mirkasymov, formerly first secretary of Almalyk Party Gorkom in Tashnt Oblast, was elected first secretary of the party obkom.

V.P. Anishchev, second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the plenum's work.

Briefs

Book on Anti-Alcohol Laws — The Juridical Literature [Yuridicheskaya Literatura] publishing house has recently brought out a book called *Drunkenness is Prohibited by Law [Pyanstvo Pod Zapretom Zakona]*. The book cites examples of the tougher punishment now meted out to drunkards, examines the problems of applying legal means to counter drunkenness and alcoholism, and tells of crime committed under the influence of alcohol, and what secures the efficacy of the new anti-alcohol legislation in its practical application in industry, in everyday life, and in the home. "The book explains that not only drunkenness, but any consumption of spirits, however small the quantity, causes damage to society, and that the fundamental reorganization of the fight against alcoholism is being carried out in order to raise the effectiveness of the fight sharply." The book is written by legal expert Grigoriy Vsevolodovich (Antonov-Romanovskiy). [Summary][*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 13 Jan 86 LD*]

Gosplan Chided Over Tyumen Oilfield Problems

PM141402 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Jan 86 p 1

[Own correspondent for Tyumen Oblast I. Ognev article: "Oil Field Reliability"]

[Text]"Giprotyumenneftegaz" — The largest institute of its kind in the country, is in Tyumen. Its main task is to plan the provision of facilities for the West Siberian oil field. On the basis of the institute's plans roads are laid over lengths of thousands of kilometers, power lines are set up, and industrial bases and settlements are built. Ultimately all expenditure, as in a mirror, is reflected in one indicator: the proportional capital investment per well. Understandably, there is a clear law here: The further north you go, the higher the cost. How is this tendency taken into account when planning the development of the country's main oil and gas complex?

"Virtually not at all," V. Permyakov, chief of the "Giprotyumenneftegaz" technical and economic feasibility section, told me. "The capital-intensiveness of the opening up of the Tyumen fields is growing while the proportional expenditure is planned for a virtually static level. This will lead to production capacities lagging further and further behind the plans and targets for oil extraction."

This conversation was held 2 years ago. What has changed since then? Last year the amount of proportional capital investment lacking was greater than 5 years ago. The construction of oil field projects was 4-5 years behind the planned extraction levels, and social and consumer projects even more so. Since 1980 there have been added new complications: Production capacities at exhausted fields have become obsolete much faster than other capacities at new fields have been created. Yet the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and the USSR Gosplan sectorial department, as if not noticing this, have just kept on increasing extraction targets. What is worse, the real calculations done by associations and institutes were set aside and replaced by their own, which are imposed and not open to discussion.

In talks with V. Batashev, deputy chief of the USSR Gosplan Oil and Gas Department, and other specialists it became clear that there were still no normatives for allocating capital investment which took account of northern Siberia's specific situation. They still use the same old methods — based on what has been achieved. without philosophizing, they take a sly look at the statistics of a number of years and reproduce them with amendments for the next 5-year plan. But statistics can be as perfidious as they are useful. They hide everything: The stoppages and lack of construction organization capacity which did not permit the necessary projects to be built in time, which lowers the baseline of the calculations from the outset. Thus, all the factors which year in year out deepen the discrepancy between the country's needs and the fields' production capabilities are as if predetermined for the future. The existing methodology firmly ties oilmen to the present, if not to the past, does not permit them to escape the thrall of current tasks, and forces them to work with no safety margin and without a vision of the future. But perhaps these are old cases? Perhaps after the well known party and government resolutions on West Siberia the Gosplan department and the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry have been restructured? Alas, it seems that the situation is being repeated. In 1986 Tyumen workers were tasked with extracting almost 30 million metric tons more oil than last year. How ready are the oilmen for this?

"The target is exceptionally difficult," V. Kitayev, secretary of Tyumen CPSU Obkom, thinks. "The situation is complicated by a number of misunderstandings. In order to fulfill the plan it is necessary to introduce 18 new oil fields, for instance. They began to be fitted out at the end of last year. According to the ratified program it is planned to commission half of them in the first 6 months. But roads to some of them will be laid considerably later. As much equipment as possible will have to be brought along winter roads. But in the first quarter the main administration will receive only half of the necessary drilling tools. Without wells there is no oil. And the other nine fields will only come on stream at the year's end. In order to cover for the output shortfall at the new fields the oilmen intend to again overload the old fields. However, in the last 5-year plan this maneuver, as is well known, complicated rather than helped matters. Furthermore, in the rush all sorts of temporary structures are used and all forces are thrown into production projects, while the creation of social and consumer projects is sidelined once again."

Will it not be the case once again that the planners will have to share out on paper tons of still unextracted oil? In closing our eyes to the real state of affairs today, we will be putting the national economy in a complex position tomorrow. It would be easier to cope with the increased targets if there was reserve capacity. Not the idle stock of wells, which people illusorily try to present as capacity, but really created production and social potential. But planning "from base" and "reserves" are diametrically opposed concepts. It is not surprising that the Siberians' attempts to create these reserves have been immediately cut short. Yesterday's management methods are hardly appropriate today. Their arsenal must be resolutely renewed. This demand has been stated in many party and government resolutions but the relevant organs are as yet in no hurry to carry them out. It is far more customary, as the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry does today, to assert one's authority with a willful stroke of the pen following the dubious saying: The boss knows best.

It would be much more timely to counter willful planning "on the basis of what has been achieved" with normative planning based on a detailed study of long-term factors. What tools are the Tyumen people using to this end? First and foremost charts of the development of underground minerals. The Siberian Scientific Research Institute of the Oil Industry prepares calculations 2 years before the next 5-year plan in order to show just how much oil West Siberia can provide for the country.

"But all our calculations are again limited by the 5-year plan, and moreover they have no long-term material and technical support," The leaders of the Scientific Research Institute of the Oil Industry lament. "We do not get a single control figure in time and do not know what resources the country will allocate to oilmen. It is not planning but divination..."

What this entails was show by the last 5-year plan, when extraction levels for oilfields were amended more than 150 times. And

this dubious information about the future forms the basis of the general development plans compiled by the "Giprotyumen neftegaz" on the basis of the Siberian Scientific Research Institute's developments. That is why it had to "try out" 20 options for the 12th 5-Year Plan. And not one was accurate. Hardly had the first year started than the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry arbitrarily upped the plan, forgetting, as always, to allocate the relevant resources. Regretfully it must be said that the leaders of the Tyumen Oil Main Administration and its association are also of the opinion that long-term planning is not needed in production practice. That is why the main administration has not created the necessary services. With only a vague concept of their own future, oilmen cannot prepare construction workers for it.

"According to our calculations," V. Permyakov said, "oil workers needed another powerful Construction Main Administration in 1985. But where is it?"

This concern is well-founded. The Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry enterprises is not increasing but in some places even reducing staffing at its subunits. In Nizhnevartovskiy Rayon, for instance, forces are dissipated. Each project needs 12 construction workers on average. "Unfinished projects" are already 160 percent greater than the yearly total construction and installation work. Several billion rubles have been "frozen."

It is time to realize that the disappointing disruptions continue because not one sector represented in West Siberia has well organized long-term planning techniques and services. Against that backdrop the Technical and Economic Feasibility Department headed by V. Permyakov seems quite substantial. Almost 200 people represents an institute within an institute. But who, apart from them and a small group at the Oil Scientific Research Institute, works on long-term planning? Here are the calculations: The number of specialists substantiating the utilization of the billions of funds in West Siberia is 10 times smaller than in other parts of the country.

As is well known, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted a Comprehensive Program for the Development of the West Siberian Oil and Gas Complex Through the Year 1990. Its implementation will remove many problems. But 5 years is an operating schedule for a medium-term program. In order to confidently develop something as intricate and dynamic as the oil and gas complex longer-term programs are needed. As defined by directive documents on improving the economic mechanism these large-scale programs must be developed for 25-30 years ahead. Strategic vision is capable of providing the necessary safety margin for our targeted comprehensive and regional plans. Tyumen does not have such a program. True, work on one has been under way for some years, but hardly on a public basis. Gosplan, the State Committee for Science and Technology, USSR Gosstroy, and participating ministries and departments have let this most important matter drift.

...At the end of December a group of officials from the "Gipro tyumenneftegaz" returned from the latest round of talks at the USSR Gosplan Department in Moscow. The trip was quite successful. Many of the Tyumen people's calculations — although not all — were accepted and in particular more realistic proportional capital investment was determined. Have things started moving? Not quite: Gosplan continues to plan all-powerfully "from base." We hope nevertheless that this method will soon be pensioned off and the development of the West Siberia oil and gas complex will proceed in a scientifically substantiated way.

Gromyko Inspections Underscore Problem Areas

LD131917 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] From 7 to 13 January Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, visited establishments and enterprises of Moscow which are connected with satisfying citizens' social and domestic [sotsialno-bytovykh] needs. In city hospital No 52 in Voroshilovskiy Rayon, he looked round the laboratories and operating rooms which help in establish diagnoses, and ascertained the desire of medical workers for an improvement of the conditions of their work and life. The activity of this medical establishment is seriously hindered by the fact that two of its buildings have been in a state of disrepair for a number of years and are inactive, and the local organs which are responsible for the repairs have not done anything.

The nutrition of patients here rouses censure. Vegetables and fruit are virtually absent in their rations, even in the summer and fall.

Comrade Gromyko talked with customers and salespeople in the manufactured goods shop No 1 in Kunstevo Rayon and in the grocery and provision shop No 27 in Zhdanovskiy Rayon. The Muscovities complained about industry, in particular textile enterprises, whose fabrics are faded, dark, and of unfashionable colors and lie for a long time on the shelves; footwear factories that produce few beautiful winter sytles, little light and comfortable footwear, including footwear for the elderly or good childrens', womens' and sportswear.

The population's demand for certain foodstuffs — cottage cheese, various meats, sausage and fish — is poorly satisfied. Often goods reaching shops are despatched by enterprises in impractical packaging for retail sale. This applies to flour, macaroni products, groats, granulated sugar, prepared foods and so on.

In both the manufactured goods shop, and the grocery and provision shop, visitors spoke of the shortage of goods. Thus, complaints were expressed not so much about the sale of products, as against those producing and supplying them.

Workers in trade enterprises advanced a number of proposals for perfecting distribution, for more efficient and smoother services to the population, and spoke about their preparations for the communist subbotnik in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress.

During the talks with the working people, Comrade Gromyko noted that the CPSU considers the constant, unremitting concern for solving social questions of labor and life, for meeting the interests of Soviet people, to be a most important aspect of the

activity of all state and economic organs. At the same time, the problem of raising the quality of produce, repreatedly stressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is at the focus of attention. It is precisely the high quality of products which constitutes that indicator, which testifies to genuine scientific-technological progress.

As the party points out the accelerated development of all industries of our economy including the social and domestic sphere on the basis of scientific-technical achievements is the law of life for our country today.

RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium Held

PM141651 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Jan 86 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has examined and approved the Comprehensive Program for Developing Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere for 1986-2000. Developed in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum's guidelines, it will make a weighty contribution to implementing the All-Union Comprehensive Program for increasing the production, expanding the range, and improving the quality of consumer goods and comprehensively developing the services sphere.

The program defined the concrete plan targets on which all the practical activity of sectors in the RSFSR's autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts will be based. The volume of non-food goods production is planned to increase by a factor of at least 1.2 in 1990 in comparison with 1985 and 1.7 by the year 2000. In the same period — 1986-2000 — the amount of paid services provided to the population is planned to rise by a factor of 2.2 with a rise of 1.3-1.4 in this, the 12th 5-Year Plan. At the same time it was stressed that these targets are to be regarded as the minimum and that during the implementation of the program it is necessary to work persistently to uncover reserves and additional potential for increasing consumer goods production and services on the basis of introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress and further intensifying production.

In the RSFSR Council of Ministers resolution adopted on this question, RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, krayispolkoms, obispolkoms, and the Moscow and Leningrad Gorispolkoms are instructed to implement measures aimed at fundamentally improving the range and quality of goods and ensuring the prompt transfer of production to the manufacture of articles with high consumer characteristics; increasing the production of goods and expanding the volume of services primarily by improving the use of production capacities, reducing the materials. intensiveness of output, and expending all types of resources economically; making capital investments more effective by giving preference to using them for the modernization and retooling of existing enterprises; using the available potential of all enterprises and organizations irrespective of their departmental subordination for providing services to the population; and improving the distribution of the network of enterprises and organizations offering services to the population and improving their work regime.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium session discussed the question of the work of Orenburg Oblast's soviet and agricultural organs to intensify beef and pork production and increase the amounts purchased. A.G. Kostenyuk, chairman of Orenburg Obispolkom, whose report was heard at the session, was reprimanded for lacking self-criticism in his assessment of the situation in stockraising in the oblast where a lack of monitoring, insufficient attention to the solution of intensification questions, and outright mismanagement have allowed serious shortcomings to occur. The RSFSR Council of Ministers instructed the Orenburg Obispolkom to take the most urgent measures to eliminate them.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers session also discussed the Perm Obispolkom's work in examining letters and organizing the reception of citizens on personal questions and examined certain other questions of the RSFSR's life.

Tsentrosoyuz Plans Rise in Use of Private Plots

LD150100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] At the last session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, measures for further developing the consumer cooperative movement were examined. Nikolay Andreyevich (Lupey), deputy chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz board, is at the microphone:

It is planned substantially to speed up the rate of development of all branches of consumer cooperatives. In the 12th 5-Year Plan period retail trade turnover will increase by 22 percent, compared to 11 percent in the past 5-year period. At the same time, the structure of trade turnover will be radically improved. Sales of alcoholic drinks will be sharply cut; sales of food products will be substantially increased, as will sales of high-quality clothing and footwear and of cultural and domestic articles and building materials.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan period, the total volume of food resources of the consumer cooperatives, due to their own production, procurements, fattening of livestock, fishing and produce of public catering enterprises, will increase by 26 percent and will amount to R63 billion.

We have set out on a firm course of developing procurements and the processing industry as an integral whole. Reception and procurement points with workshops for processing meat and fruit and vegetable products are being built everywhere, as are livestock slaughtering points with sausage workshops; the network of small-capacity enterprises for processing produce which cannot and should not be transported long distances is being developed. Experience shows that such enterprises are very effective.

Last year work was begun on putting our wine-making enterprises on different lines. This work is to be fully completed in 1987. In place of wine, production of non-alcoholic drinks, apple vinegar, fruit and vegetable preserves, confectionery and dried fruits is being organized.

Cooperative organizations are called upon to start wider trading in meat, fruits, vegetables and potatoes in towns. In order to do this, it is essential to make a considerable increase in procurements of surpluses of this produce in the personal subsidiary plots of the population, particularly in remote settlements.

Further strengthening of the material and technical base of organizations and enterprises of the consumer cooperative movement is envisaged. Specific targets have been laid down for expansion of the network of shops, canteens, construction of warehouses, refrigerators, depots and processing enterprises. In the 12th 5-year period, the cooperative organizations are to assimilate over R8 billion of capital investment, which is a major contribution to the socioeconomic restructuring of rural areas.

Lack of Refrigerated Storage Idles Boxcars

LD141901 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Two weeks ago we reported that in Krasnoyarskryba Association tens of refrigerator sections containing fish had accumulated. Some of them stood idle on approach tracks for nearly 40 days, because, on the one hand, the produce refrigerators are small and there was not room in them, and, on the other hand, the Krasnoyarsk Association had not ordered so much fish. As a result, it paid some R1 million in fines last year alone, which could have been spent on construction of new storage.

What conclusions have been drawn? Our correspondent asked (Vladimir Mikhaylovich Merkulov), deputy head of the All-Union Soyuzrybpromsbyt Association, to speak about the measures that have been taken:

[Begin Merkulov recording] The idle wagons discussed in the broadcast resulted from a lack of forethought by certain officials on the spot and suppliers. All the wagons discussed in the broadcast have now been unloaded. A conference was held by the USSR deputy minister of fisheries, resulting in an order from the USSR Ministry of Fisheries concerning crude violations by Dalrybsbyt of the rules of goods deliveries and the special conditions for fish and fish goods delivery. For crude violations of the delivery rules for consumer goods, a number of officials of Dalryba and Dalrybsbyt were deservedly punished. The deputy director of Dalryba and the director and deputy director of Dalrybsbyt were severely reprimanded. A number of officials of Dalryba and Dalrybsbyt were ordered to make monetary reparations.

[Unidentified correspondent] What has been done at the ministry to prevent a recurrence of such cases?

[Merkulov] The ministry and the apparatus of Soyuz rybpromsbyt have instituted measures, to step up supervision of the dispatch of fish produce to its destination. Every day an operations group talks with fishing associations, noting where idle wagons must be put into use.

The main cause of idle wagons is insufficient refrigeration capacity at destinations. This problem is very great, global [globalnyy], and it is also being solved on the part of the Ministry of Fisheries of the USSR. The 12th 5-Year Plan envisages the commissioning of refrigeration capacity for 100,000 tons, which will eventually make it possible to eliminate instances of idle wagons.

Slow Decisions Delay Needed Overpass Construction

LD140556 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Anatoliy Fedorov report: "The Price of Delay"]

[Summary] This railway crossing in Pushkino, Moscow Oblast, is very busy, particularly during peak periods when a large number of motor vehicles build up waiting at the crossing into long lines, causing a loss of working time, and the burning of expensive fuel. It holds up ambulances taking sick people to the Central Rayon hospital, when a minute's delay can at times end in calamity. Trains here are very frequent: After five or six vehicles are let through, the automatic barriers come down again, and some undisciplined drivers in violation of the road traffic rules try to slip through the crossing, often causing an accident. Taken all together, the losses here are impressive. "Yet all these problems could have been solved in September last year, if an automobile overpass had, as planned, been brought into use simultaneously with the commencement of train traffic along the third railway track between Mytishchi and Pushkino. The overpass is being built here to the order of the Moscow Railway and is just 800 meters from the present crossing.

"But this did not happen, why? I asked Anatoliy Stepanovich (Galkin) the head of group of the client, Moscow Railways, to reply to this question:

"In fact, the construction of the overpass road near the town of Pushkino should have been completed simultaneously with the commissioning of the third railway track, in the third quarter of last year. However, the matter of allocation of the piece of land for this site was decided by the Moscow Oblast soviet only in March 1985. Moreover, it was necessary to move 24 families out of the construction zone and provide them with well-appointed housing. This matter too was not resolved on time by Pushkino Town Executive Committee of Moscow Oblast, which also delayed the construction period. Now, all these problems have finally been resolved, and we are now looking at a realistic time for the commissioning of the overpass, in the third quarter of the current year.

Armenian SSR Socialist Pledge for 1986 Reported

PM141112 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Work in a Shock Fashion; Armenian SSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1986"]

[Excerpt] Through the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, production intensification, the rational running of the economy, and the strengthening of discipline and organization, the plan targets for the growth of labor productivity in industry and construction are to be exceeded by 0.5 percent.

By reducing the material-intensiveness of output and introducing low-waste and waste-free techniques the set targets are to be exceeded and not less than 18,000 metric tons of rolled ferrous metal, 100 million kilowatt hours of electricity, 150,000 gigacalories of thermal energy, 60,000 metric tons of cement, and 34,000 cubic meters of timber are to be saved.

On the opening day of the CPSU Congress 195 industrial, construction, and transportation enterprises are to work on saved materials.

Growth in output of 4.6 percent is to be ensured in industry as against the plan figure of 4.1 percent. By using secondary and local raw materials and production waste, articles worth more than R40 million are to be produced. The proportion of premier quality output in the total volume of output subject to certification is to be brought up to 40 percent. Some 2,000 metric tons of sulfuric acid, 400,000 metric tons of copper, R4 million of instruments and automation and computer equipment, and R700,000 worth of tools and technological equipment are to be produced over and above plan.

Specialized program-controlled machine tools, automated equipment for machining crankshafts for "Don-1500" combines, microelectronic measuring devices, flexible production automation systems, multimachine computer complexes, household chemical products, and polymer glues are to be put into production.

In the agro-industrial complex work to introduce intensive agricultural crop cultivation and stockraising techniques and to apply the collective contract system everywhere is to be stepped up. With a view to successfully implementing the Food Program, the output volume of the following products is to be increased and the state is to be sold 58,000 metric tons of grain; 328,000 metric tons of vegetables; 231,000 metric tons of grapes; 111,000 metric tons of fruit; 125,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 340,000 metric tons of milk; 375 million eggs; and 2,000 metric tons of wool. Food products worth R25 million are to be produced over and above plan. The subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations are to be expanded and production of meat, vegetables, and fruit on them is be be increased by 10 percent.

Briefs

Icebreaker *Rossiya* to Arctic — The atomic ice-breaker *Rossiya* leaves its port of registration, Murmansk, on its first Arctic trip today. First it is to test its power installation and machinery in extreme ice conditions. Then the ice-breaker will work on the northern sea shipping route, helping to conduct convoys of vessels carrying national economic freight for gas and oil workers of Siberia, workers of the Norilsk mining and enrichment combine. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 13 Jan 86 LD*]

Shevchenko Desalination Plant — The country's largest desalination plant has been built in Shevchenko, rapidly turning sea water into fresh. The heat of the fast-breeder AES put the last unit of the first stage into operation. A whole river of fresh water, over 100,000 tons reaches the taps in apartments of Shevchenko citizens every 24 hours. Every inhabitant of the desert town has at his disposal twice as much drinking water as the average in the country. In the new 5-year period construction of desalination batteries will be continued. This will yield a reserve of water to expand parks and develop subsidiary plots and industrial enterprises. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 Jan 86 LD*]

Trans-Siberian Powerline — Builders have completed an electricity powerline from the Lena station on the BAM to Zeya, thus completing a new trans-Siberian grid between Ust-Ilimsk and the Zeya GES. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2105 GMT 13 Jan 86 LD*]

Pisarenko on Early January Weather, Crop Report

PM141613 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Jan 86 p 1

[Agrometeorologist O. Pisarenko "Report From the USSR Hydrometeorological Center": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Over the greater part of the USSR's European territory, unusually mild weather for the time of year was observed in the last 10 days. Thaws were observed in regions south of a line linking Brest, Gomel, Bryansk, Tula, Ryazan, and Ulyanovsk, and also in western Latvia and Lithuania. The maximum air temperature in these regions rose to 1-6 degrees, in the south and east of the Ukraine, the North Caucasus region, and the south of the Volga region it rose to 7-15 degrees, and in the south of Krasnodar Kray it rose to 16-19 degrees.

In the Crimea and in Krasnodar Kray winter grain crops were growing throughout the 10 days. On some days vegetation resumed in winter grain crops in the south of Rostov Oblast and in Stavropol Kray. Over the rest of the USSR's European territory winter grain crops were in a state of winter dormancy. North of a line linking Bolgrad (Odessa Oblast), Kherson, Voroshilovgrad, Rossosh (Voronezh Oblast), Volgograd, and Astrakhan, they were under a snow cover. Its depth was 30-60 cm in the east of the Northwestern region, the south of the Northern region, the north of the Central and Volga-Vyatka regions, and most oblasts of the Volga region. Over most of the Ukraine and the Central Chernozem region the depth of the snow cover was small (2-10 cm). But there were no severe frosts in those regions, and the minimum soil temperature at tillering node depth for the winter crops remained primarily between minus 6 and minus 3 degrees.

In the Transcaucasian republics warm, dry weather was observed in the last 10 days. The average air temperature here was 2-7 degrees above normal.

In the arable farming regions of Western Siberia and the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan the average air temperature was 4-10 degrees above normal. Over most of the territory there were thaws. The maximum air temperature rose to 1-4 degrees. But at night the frosts here reached 23-33 degrees. In Western Siberia winter grain crops were in a state of winter dormancy, under a deep snow cover. The minimum soil temperature at tillering node depth for winter crops remained between minus 7 and minus 3 degrees over most of the territory.

In the Central Asian republics mild weather prevailed in the last 10 days.

Power Failures Affect Winter Livestock

LD140536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Semen Astakov reports: "Livestock Shock Front," on wintering on the farms of Ryazan Oblast]

[Summary] Ryazan Oblast livestock farmers have begun the year successfully, with rising milk yields. Three percent more milk is coming in to procurements points from Ryazan farms this year than last, according to the RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee. A factor in this improvement is the more precise work of local power workers, who prepared well for winter. The manager of Ryazanenergo, (Shostakov), says that the 10 kv lines are all in working order. These lines are the basic ones carrying power from the sub-stations to the farms. Ryazan power workers began to work better following harsh criticism of them in the RSFSR Council of Ministers a couple of years ago. Accidental disconnection of farms from the grid is becoming increasingly infrequent. Pskov Oblast power workers have also considerably improved service to the countryside, with half as many interruptions in supply there in comparison with last winter.

"In many rayons, however, the Power Ministry is still letting the livestock farmers down badly: In Orel Oblast, for example, the number of power cuts and their duration have trebled. The work of rural power workers in Kursk Oblast has worsened. In the republic as a whole accidental disconnections have become more frequent than a year ago, although this winter is not so severe.

"Specialists explain the deterioration in the work of rural power workers as due to a lack of understanding in the importance of the work of farms and the acute nature of the situation." Often, after a break-down in milking, the cow stops giving milk. "And also, the tempers of people working on the farms have to be taken into account, when the current goes off there. Every citizen would find it easy to understand, if the light went off even once in his apartment."

Problems of Milk Production in Perm Oblast Noted

LD132338 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 13 January in the "Vremya" newscast carries a 1 1/2 minute video report by M. Klepov on livestock farming productivity at Perm Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Klebov begins by saying that at present 100 kg less milk per head of feed cow is being obtained than previously. He says that one of the reasons for this is poor utilization of progressive experience of local farms. For example, although it is agreed that preparation of feed prior to consumption is important for increasing milk production, many of the oblast's feed sections are standing idle: They exist but they are not in operation.

Klebov refers to a report made last year at a livestock farm where a milkmaid complains that no feed section has yet been built. A year later the feed section has still not been built and no date for its construction has been fixed. This means that milkmaids have to spend unproductive time flavoring straw by hand and the end result is poor quality feed.

Klebov goes on to say that social conditions are also involved: "The reason here is also the unsatisfactory social conditions. At this sovkhoz the construction of a 22-apartment residential building and children's center has been dragged on too long. Such a state of affairs is characteristic of many other kolkhozes and sovkhozes" he concludes.

The video shows shots of milkmaids at work loading hay and straw in the snow and preparing feed by hand.